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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

for

CONNECTICUT

FISCAL YEAR 1981

OFFICE of RESEARCH and INFORMATION
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
CONNECTICUT LABOR DEPARTMENT
HARTFORD, CT 06115

JULY, 1980

CONTENTS

List of Maps and Tables — Page

Introduction 1

Highlights and Conclusions 2

I. State of Connecticut 4

Description of State 4

Economic Developments and Outlook 7

Population and Labor Force Characteristics 10

Employment Developments and Outlook by Industry 20

Employment Developments and Outlook by Occupation 26

Trends in Unemployment 44

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed 51

Active Applicants and E.S. Unfilled Openings 57

Estimate of Needs for Employment Related Services 61

Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged 63

Barriers to Employment of the Economically Disadvantaged . . 67

II. Appendix 68

Methodology 68

Glossary 77

MAPS AND TABLES

Maps: Connecticut Labor Market Areas
CETA Prime Sponsor Areas

Table		Page
1.	Average 1979 Factory Worker Hours and Earnings	9
2.	Connecticut Population	14
3.	Connecticut Population Trends	15
4.	Labor Force and Participation Rate by Race and Sex	16
5.	Labor Force and Participation Rate by Age, Race and Sex - White Males, White Females	17
6.	Labor Force and Participation Rate by Age, Race and Sex - Black Males, Black Females	18
7.	Labor Force and Participation Rage by Age, Race and Sex - Other Males, Other Females	19
8.	Total Employment by Industry	24
9.	Employment Change by Industry	25
10.	Projected Employment by Occupation and Average Annual Job Openings	29
11.	Projected Number of Unemployed by Race and Sex	47
12.	Projected Number of Unemployed by Race, Sex and Age-White Males, White Females	48
13.	Projected Number of Unemployed by Race, Sex and Age-Nonwhite Males, Nonwhite Females	49
14.	Connecticut Unemployment	50
15.	Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed - Age and Sex	53
16.	Characterisitics of the Insured Unemployed - Industry Attachment	54
17.	Characterisitics of the Insured Unemployed - Duration by Occupation	55
18.	Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed - Age and Sex by Current Duration	56

Table (cont.) Page

19. Job Openings Data 58

20. Applicants Actively Seeking Work 59

21. Active Applicants and Job Bank Openings 60

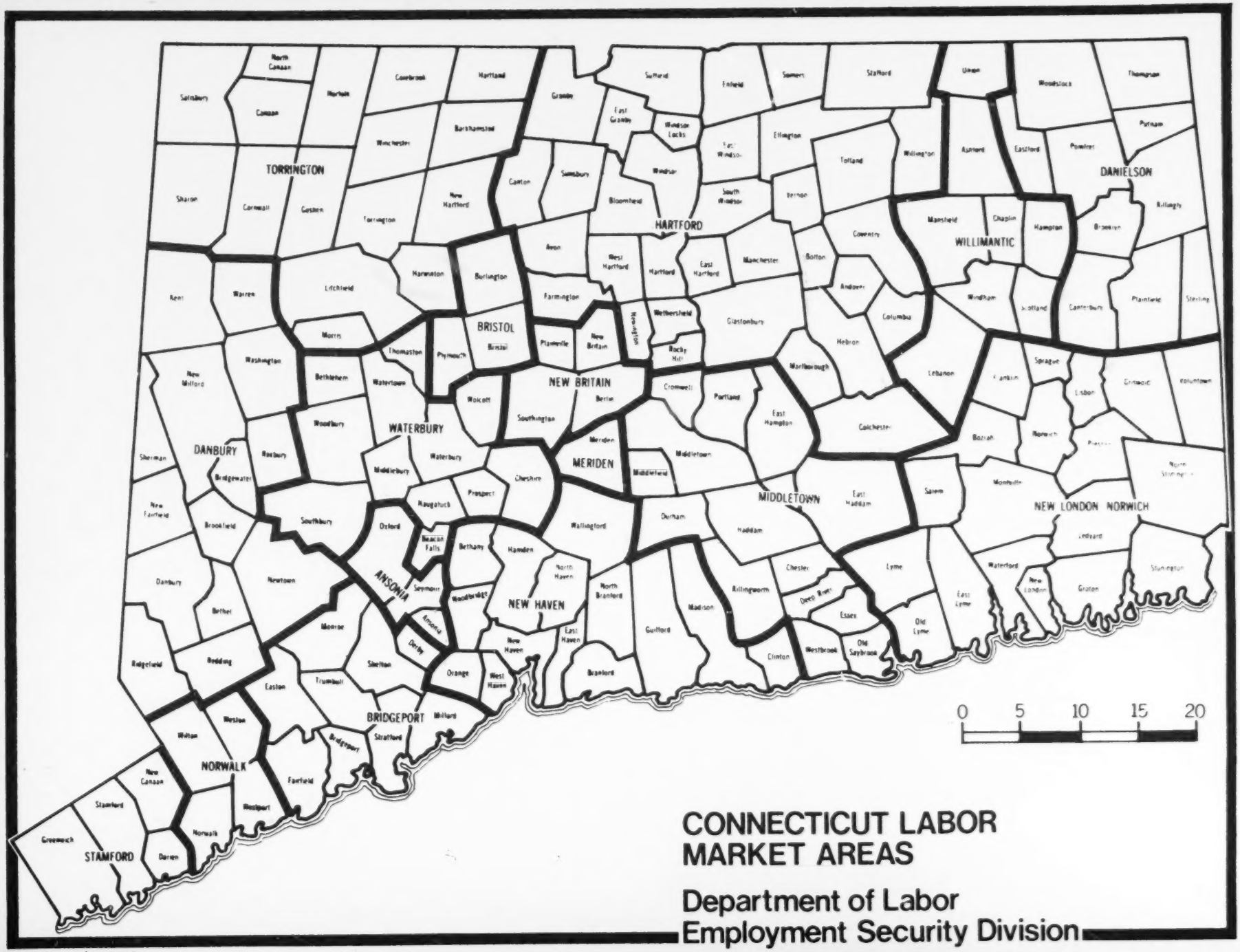
22. Need for Employment - Related Services 62

23. Poverty Income Guidelines 65

24. Persons Below Poverty Level 66

25. Population 65 Years of Age and Over by Poverty Status 66

26. Related Children under 18 below Poverty Level 66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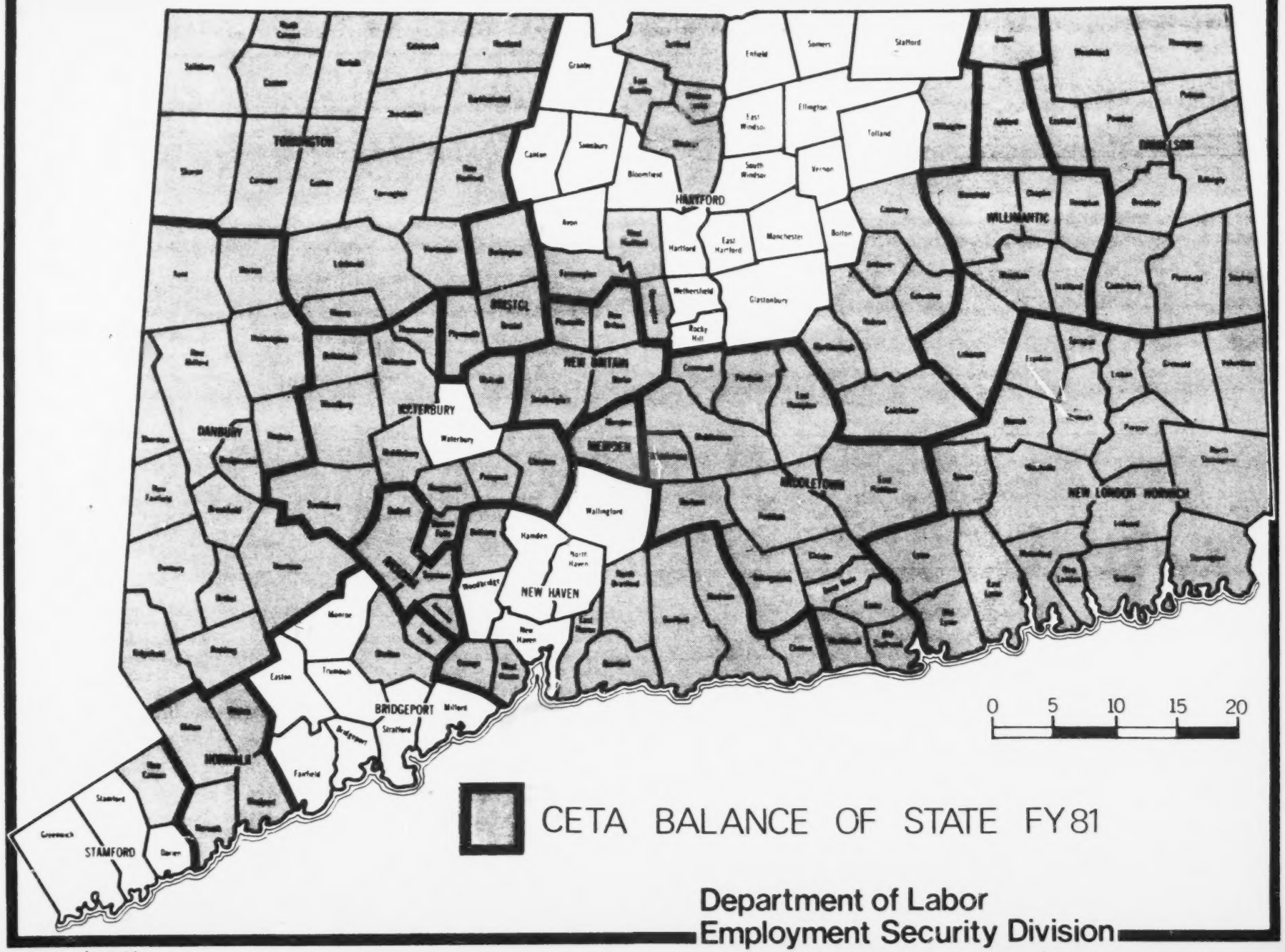
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INTRODUCTION

Annual Planning Information (API) summaries are prepared each year for the state of Connecticut, the five labor market areas which include CETA prime sponsors -- Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford and Waterbury -- and the Balance of State Prime Sponsor area. The API provides historical, current and outlook information on employment, unemployment and occupational trends, as well as data on the size and characteristics of the population and labor force, the unemployed, the economically disadvantaged, the underutilized and other special groups. Although primarily designed to answer the information needs of Employment Security Agency and CETA planners, the API should also be of value to other labor market information users, including vocational education planners, major employers, management consultants, labor union officials, and others in need of demographic detail and information on occupational trends.

This summary was prepared in the Office of Research and Information by Carl Wallner, Assistant Labor Research Supervisor. Questions concerning the content of the report should be addressed to Mr. Wallner at the Office of Research and Information, Connecticut Labor Department, Hartford, Connecticut 06115, or by telephone at (203) 566-3462.

Highlights and Conclusions

Connecticut's economy currently is in a generally healthy condition. As of May 1980 the state's unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, stood at 4.9 percent of the labor force compared to an unadjusted rate of 7 percent for the United States. Nonfarm employment in Connecticut showed a net advance of 0.8 percent over the year both in the factory and nonfactory sectors.

Important sectors of the state's economy, like transportation equipment and exports have experienced and are expected to experience continued growth for at least the next two years. Therefore it is considered reasonably safe to assume that the state's economy will perform better than that of the nation as a whole through 1981.

Connecticut's population has increased steadily since 1970 and is expected to reach a total of about 3,234,500 by 1981. Statistics indicate that the number of persons under 15 years of age has been and will continue to drop in the immediate future. This trend is reflected primarily in the white population. On the other hand, the total of persons 65 years of age and over will continue to rise. From 1970 to 1981 the population of working age will show a rise of 17.3 percent while persons in the labor force will increase by 21.7 percent resulting in a labor force participation rate rise from 61.8 to 64.1. This increase will be accounted for entirely by the increased participation of women in the labor force.

Nonmanufacturing employment is expected to continue its long term uptrend through 1985 paced by the service and trade industries. The manufacturing work force showed a relatively small advance from 1974 to 1980 but should post a modest increase by 1985.

The largest demand for workers is expected to be in the clerical and service occupations. Particularly needed will be secretaries, stenographers, typists and various types of office personnel. Also in demand will be food service workers and numerous other kinds of service workers.

In fiscal year 1981 the state's jobless rate is forecast to be 5.6 percent of the labor force or approximately 88,500 persons. Jobless rates are expected to be higher among nonwhite workers than among those that are white. Also, the unemployment rate for women is anticipated to be higher than that for men.

Persons in Connecticut who will be in need of employment related services are estimated to total 441,300 in fiscal year 1981. These are expected to include 304,920 unemployed persons, including 18,440 who will be jobless for 15 weeks or longer. The other major group in need of employment related services are those persons employed part-time for economic reasons. These underutilized workers should number some 136,380.

In the coming fiscal year it is estimated that there will be 365,820 persons below the poverty level in the state. These will comprise 11.3 percent of all persons in the state and a rise of 153,630 over 1970. Of this projected total 31.8 percent are expected to be nonwhite, up from 19.4 percent of total poor persons in 1970. People sixty five years of age and over below the poverty level are anticipated to total 125,250 in 1981, an increase of 79,120 in the eleven year interval.

Description of State

Connecticut is a small state encompassing just over 5,000 square miles situated in the northeastern part of the country. It is the southernmost of the New England states, situated on Long Island Sound and is bordered by Rhode Island on the east, Massachusetts on the north and New York state on the west. Its dimensions are roughly 100 miles from east to west and 50 miles from north to south.

The state is divided into 169 cities and towns which are grouped into 16 economic units or labor market areas. There are six major labor market areas: Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, Stamford, and Waterbury; and ten smaller areas: Ansonia, Bristol, Danbury, Danielson, Meriden, Middletown, New London-Norwich, Norwalk, Torrington and Willimantic. Because of the compactness of Connecticut there is considerable commuting to jobs between towns and labor market areas.

Connecticut is one of the most highly industrialized states in the country, ranking fifth in percentage of nonfarm workers engaged in manufacturing. Thirty-one percent of the nonagricultural work force is employed in this sector of the economy. The state's manufacturing firms, numbering about 6,000, provide work for approximately 435,000 persons. The manufacturing is highly diversified. Over 80 percent of the 426 manufacturing classifications listed in the Federal Governments "Standard Industrial Classifications Manual" are represented in Connecticut.

Manufacturing industries are divided into two main groups, metallic and non-metallic. In Connecticut metallic enterprises employ almost three

quarters of the total manufacturing work force. Five of the state's largest factory categories are in the metallic segment. Firms manufacturing transportation equipment employ the largest number of factory workers, approximately 86,000. Transportation equipment products include aircraft engines, helicopters, submarines and motor vehicle parts. These business enterprises are located primarily in the Hartford, Middletown, New Haven, Bridgeport and New London areas. The second largest factory group in the state is the fabricated metals industry, which employs about 65,000 workers. These firms manufacture hand tools, screw machine products, springs, hardware and office furniture. New Britain, Bridgeport, Hartford and Waterbury have the greatest concentrations of this type of production. The third largest employer is the machinery industry with about 64,000 workers. The chief products of the firms in this group are ball bearings, metalworking and metal cutting machines, office machines and machines which form rubber, plastic and glass products. The machinery industry is concentrated largely in Hartford, New Britain and the western portion of the state. Other important metal products industries are electrical equipment, instruments and clocks, and primary metals. Together they employ over 96,000 workers.

Somewhat over one quarter of the state's manufacturing employment is in nonmetalworking industries with about 118,000 workers. Important businesses in this segment are printing and publishing, chemicals, rubber and plastics, food, apparel and textiles. In recent years, the textile industry has moved from the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods to nylon, rayon and dacron products.

Slightly more than two-thirds of the state's nonfarm employment is in nonmanufacturing enterprises (about 957,000 workers).

Six of every ten workers in this sector are employed either in trade or service businesses. Two out of ten are employed by government agencies, for the most part on the state and local level.

For purposes of administration of CETA programs, the state is divided into five CETA Prime Sponsor Consortia: Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford and Balance of State. The city of Waterbury constitutes a one-town Prime Sponsor.

Economic Developments and Outlook

According to the Economic Report of the Governor for 1980 to 1981, the concensus forecast for the U. S. economy during calendar year 1980 anticipated a short and moderate recession to begin early in the year and to end during the summer months. However, historically the Connecticut economy has usually lagged the U. S. economy by approximately six months, both going into and coming out of a recession. The reason for this lag, basically, is said to be due to the state's historical dependence on capital equipment manufacturing which has one of the longest leadtimes in placing or cancelling orders as economic activity changes over time.

It was also conjectured that since the national recession was widely expected, the response time of most businesses has probably been shortened and the effects of the national recession might start to be felt as early as the spring of 1980. However, as of May 1980 the state's unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, stood at 4.9 percent of the labor force compared to an unadjusted rate of 7 percent for the United States. Over the year the U. S. rate has advanced sharply from an unadjusted 5.2 percent in May 1979 whereas the Connecticut rate showed only a slight increase from 4.8 percent. Nonagricultural employment in Connecticut also held steady showing a net advance of 0.8 percent over the twelve-month span. This increase was shared by both the factory and nonfactory sectors of the economy.

As was stated in the Governor's Economic Report, important sectors of the Connecticut economy like transportation equipment and exports, have experienced and are expected to experience continued growth for at least the next two years.

Therefore it is considered reasonably safe to assume that the state's economy will perform better than that of the nation as a whole through 1981. Reasons given for a superior performance of the state's economy over that of the nation are a concensus forecast of the U. S. economy assuming a nine to ten percent growth in expenditures on plant and equipment, a sector usually favoring and stimulating growth in Connecticut, a strong demand for machine tools because of the downsizing and continued demand for smaller automobiles, a continued above average performance in the electronics and instruments industries, the high levels of defense contracts in the state, strong orders for civilian aircraft, and above average performance of Connecticut's exports. Other reasons include the general demand for office space, the continuing trend of corporate headquarters moving to Fairfield County and the increasing attractiveness of distribution centers in the Greater Hartford region. The service sector is expected to grow while the insurance industry should show approximately a ten percent annual overall increase in gross premiums for 1980.

Also aiding Connecticut's economy should be the continued efforts of the state's Department of Economic Development which, reportedly, retained or attracted to the state 32,100 jobs during fiscal 1979 and is expecting to match or improve on this record during fiscal 1980 and 1981.

TABLE 1

CONNECTICUT

HOURS AND EARNINGS

ANNUAL AVERAGES

1979

	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
Total Manufacturing	$270.06	42.0	$6.43
Metallic Manufacturing	281.59	42.6	6.61
Primary Metals	329.60	45.4	7.26
Fabricated Metals	255.00	42.5	6.00
Machinery (Exc. Elec.)	310.64	44.0	7.06
Electrical Equipment	217.59	40.9	5.32
Transportation Equipment	325.68	41.7	7.81
Instruments & Clocks	254.72	43.1	5.91
Other Metallic Manufacturing	229.61	41.9	5.48
Nonmetallic Manufacturing	240.35	40.6	5.92
Food	276.80	41.5	6.67
Textiles	201.46	40.7	4.95
Apparel	164.13	36.8	4.46
Lumber & Furniture	200.56	40.6	4.94
Paper	303.24	45.6	6.65
Printing and Publishing	238.92	36.7	6.51
Chemicals	299.20	42.5	7.04
Rubber and Misc. Plastics	238.62	41.5	5.75
Other Nonmetallic Manufacturing	252.11	42.3	5.96
Nonmanufacturing			
Construction and Mining	389.26	38.2	10.19

Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

Since 1970 the population in Connecticut has shown an uninterrupted increase. Table 2 indicates the growth in the total from 3,044,000 in 1970 to 3,137,000 in 1975. It is projected that the state population will continue to expand to reach a total of about 3,234,500 in 1981. Of the twelve age cohorts listed, nine posted increases and three showed losses over the eleven-year interval. The largest group, those persons under fifteen years of age, fell by 86,247, from 892,319 in 1970 to 806,072 in 1975. The projection indicates a further drop from 1975 to 1981 of 102,178 to a level of 703,894. As a proportion of the total, persons under fifteen years old constituted 29.3 percent in 1970 but by 1981 this should decrease to 21.75 percent. Also showing reductions are the groups 40 to 44 and 45 to 49 years of age. These two categories are projected to be slightly over 175,000 each by 1981 and together should constitute just under eleven percent of the state's population, down from nearly thirteen percent in 1970.

On the up side, the greatest expansion will be shown in the 20 to 24 age group, up by about 77,600 in eleven years to 296,327 or over nine percent of the total. The next largest growth since 1970 will be shown by the second largest age group, persons sixty five years of age and over, up by 71,400 to about 361,500 or slightly more than eleven percent of the total. In 1970 this category comprised 290,000 persons and made up nine and one half percent of the population.

The sharp and steady decline in the number of young persons under fifteen years of age as well as the pronounced increase in the "over 65" category points to an aging population.

Also apparent is a declining birth rate. Estimates made by the Connecticut Department of Health show the state's total population up by 4.5 percent from 3,044,000 in 1970 to 3,179,900 in 1979. In comparison, from 1960 to 1970 the growth was about 19.6 percent from 1960's level of 2,544,000. This slowdown in the population growth reflects a sharp drop of in-migration as the number of workers from other states seeking defense-related jobs declined following the end of the Vietnam conflict. Since 1970 the Connecticut birth rate decreased from 16.4 per 1,000 to 11.6 per 1,000 in 1977. Comparatively, the birth rate nationally dropped from 18.2 per 1,000 to 15.2 per 1,000 during the same seven-year span. Although the trends were in the same direction, the gaps in the state and national birth rates has widened. This trend is expected to continue in the immediate future.

Table 3 shows a breakdown of the state population by age, race and sex. From 1970 to 1981 white males are anticipated to show a rise of 35,954 to 1,406,787, white females of 38,965 to 1,526,021, black males of 49,649 to 132,532, black females of 60,079 to 153,024, other males of 1,173 to 7,447 and other females of 1,588 to 8,657. With regard to the trends of the population total, it is clear that the reduction in the number of young people under 15 years old is occurring in the white population as white males under 15 show a eleven-year decline of 90,226 to 324,231 and white females of 123,249 to 288,333. Countering this trend will be the black and other racial groups. Black males in the under 15 years age cohort will show an increase of 11,393 to 43,402; black females should increase by 11,561 to 43,281, other males by 1,087 to 2,379 and other females by 1,009 to 2,268.

The other particularly significant trend, the increase in the number of persons 65 years of age and over, will be shared by all race and sex categories.

Table 4 shows labor force and participation rates by race and sex for the years 1970 and also those projected for 1981. As can be seen both the state's labor force and participation rate are shown to increase from 1970 to 1981. The population of working age will show a rise of 17.3 percent to 2,466,289 while persons in the labor force will increase by 21.7 percent to 1,580,497. This will result in a participation rate rise from 61.8 to 64.1. This rise indicates increased participation by women in the labor force. The participation rates of all three male racial groups posted a decrease while the corresponding female categories showed upturns. Another significant change since 1970 shows that white males had the highest participation rate at that time (80.2) but this is expected to change by 1981 with black males showing the highest rate of 74.9 followed by white males with 74.5.

Tables 5,6 and 7 add a breakout of participation rates by age category. Among males, the age groups between 25 and 44 had the highest participation rates in 1970 and are anticipated to have them in 1981. However, in all racial categories labor force participation in these prime working years is expected to be somewhat lower for males than a decade ago. In the 16 to 17 age group the rate is expected to show considerable increases in all three categories but is expected to be considerably lower for black males (41.5) than for white males (63.6).

The female rates of participation by age group predictably are more unevenly distributed. For white and black women 18 years of age and over, rates will be at their highest, 71.9 and 76.8 respectively, in the 20 to 24 year old group, will drop somewhat in the 25 to 34 cohort then rise again in the 35 to 44 age component, probably indicating a lessening of child care responsibilities. The participation rates of white and black females 16 to 17 years old will be 78.8 and 59.4. Also of significance is the disparity between the rates for white and black persons sixty five years of age and over. The rate for white males is predicted to be 34.8 compared to 39.0 for black males; for white females in this older age group 9.3 is projected and 15.1 for black females. This seems to indicate a greater need for supplemental income among older black people.

TABLE 2

CONNECTICUT POPULATION

Age	1970	Percent	1975	Percent	Projected 1981	Percent	- Net Change - 1970-75	1975-1981
Under 15 Years	892,319	29.30	806,072	25.70	703,894	21.75	- 86,247	-102,178
15 - 19	263,920	8.67	313,886	10.01	321,415	9.94	+ 49,966	+ 7,529
20 - 24	218,712	7.19	240,461	7.67	296,327	9.16	+ 21,749	+ 55,866
25 - 29	189,866	6.24	198,491	6.33	225,625	6.98	+ 8,625	+ 27,134
30 - 34	169,018	5.55	212,530	6.77	214,251	6.62	+ 43,512	+ 1,721
35 - 39	167,359	5.50	169,747	5.41	217,661	6.73	+ 2,388	+ 47,914
40 - 44	188,151	6.18	172,112	5.49	176,535	5.46	- 16,039	- 4,423
45 - 49	196,551	6.46	189,904	6.05	175,662	5.43	- 6,647	- 14,242
50 - 54	183,273	6.02	193,617	6.17	189,202	5.85	+ 10,344	+ 4,415
55 - 59	157,032	5.16	175,717	5.60	187,815	5.81	+ 18,685	+ 12,098
60 - 64	127,757	4.20	145,281	4.63	164,612	5.09	+ 17,524	+ 19,331
65+	290,042	9.53	319,182	10.17	361,469	11.18	+ 29,140	+ 42,287
TOTAL	3,044,000	100.00	3,137,000	100.00	3,234,468	100.00	+ 93,000	+ 97,468

TABLE 3

CONNECTICUT

POPULATION TRENDS

Age	- WHITE MALES - 1970	1975	PROJECTED 1981	- BLACK MALES - 1970	1975	PROJECTED 1981	- OTHER MALES - 1970	1975	PROJECTED 1981
Under 15 Years	414,457	368,030	324,231	32,009	38,208	43,402	1,292	2,160	2,379
15 - 19	124,511	145,554	145,104	8,019	12,493	15,757	362	560	840
20 - 24	92,288	108,448	129,888	6,233	8,809	14,639	429	504	763
25 - 29	79,488	75,945	94,234	6,487	8,976	13,097	413	451	573
30 - 34	76,041	93,624	79,704	5,548	7,831	11,108	537	446	499
35 - 39	76,142	75,239	94,681	4,861	5,471	7,933	377	478	390
40 - 44	87,232	78,093	77,984	4,444	4,900	5,598	303	380	489
45 - 49	91,420	87,719	79,367	3,982	4,395	4,923	253	300	381
50 - 54	85,683	89,241	86,575	3,258	3,912	4,388	173	249	300
55 - 59	73,109	80,963	85,291	2,494	3,108	3,797	209	165	241
60 - 64	56,987	65,794	73,774	1,904	2,260	2,871	168	190	153
65+	113,475	121,074	135,954	3,644	4,239	5,019	344	391	439
TOTAL	1,370,833	1,389,724	1,406,787	82,883	104,602	132,532	4,860	6,274	7,447

Age	- WHITE FEMALES - 1970	1975	PROJECTED 1981	- BLACK FEMALES - 1970	1975	PROJECTED 1981	- OTHER FEMALES - 1970	1975	PROJECTED 1981
Under 15 Years	411,582	357,395	288,333	31,720	38,264	43,281	1,259	2,015	2,268
15 - 19	122,664	142,699	142,686	8,005	12,124	16,237	359	456	791
20 - 24	109,758	112,268	134,332	9,412	9,897	16,023	592	535	682
25 - 29	94,853	98,698	102,470	7,885	13,677	14,588	740	744	663
30 - 34	79,174	100,651	105,918	7,141	9,141	16,171	577	837	851
35 - 39	79,756	80,347	103,855	5,771	7,626	9,922	452	586	880
40 - 44	90,834	82,056	83,531	4,976	6,198	8,295	362	485	638
45 - 49	96,076	91,890	83,882	4,574	5,220	6,593	246	380	516
50 - 54	90,327	95,192	92,015	3,639	4,767	5,522	193	256	402
55 - 59	78,138	87,649	93,385	2,893	3,639	4,841	189	193	260
60 - 64	66,242	74,043	84,023	2,322	2,810	3,600	134	184	191
65+	167,652	186,958	211,591	4,607	6,122	7,951	320	398	515
TOTAL	1,487,056	1,509,846	1,526,021	92,945	119,485	153,02[illegible]	5,423	7,069	8,657

TABLE 4

CONNECTICUT

LABOR FORCE AND PARTICIPATION RATE BY RACE AND SEX (AGE 16+)

1970

	AREA POPULATION	PERSONS IN LABOR FORCE	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
TOTAL	2,101,961	1,298,483	61.8
White Males	937,394	751,397	80.2
White Females	1,048,487	471,525	45.0
Black Males	48,973	37,811	77.2
Black Females	59,521	33,052	55.5
Other Males	3,490	2,740	78.5
Other Females	4,096	1,958	47.8

PROJECTED
FY 1981

	AREA POPULATION	PERSONS IN LABOR FORCE	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
TOTAL	2,466,289	1,580,497	64.1
White Males	1,053,536	785,104	74.5
White Females	1,209,150	654,106	54.1
Black Males	85,979	64,414	74.9
Black Females	106,496	69,834	65.6
Other Males	4,900	3,619	73.9
Other Females	6,228	3,420	54.9

TABLE 5

CONNECTICUT

LABOR FORCE AND PARTICIPATION RATE BY AGE, RACE AND SEX (AGE 16+)

WHITE MALES

AGE	1970 AREA POPULATION	1970 PERSONS IN LABOR FORCE	1970 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	PROJECTED FY 1981 AREA POPULATION	PROJECTED FY 1981 PERSONS IN LABOR FORCE	PROJECTED FY 1981 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
16 - 17	53,457	23,947	44.8	58,042	36,898	63.6
18 - 19	42,488	24,546	57.8	58,042	37,855	65.2
20 - 24	92,288	71,618	77.6	129,888	99,497	76.6
25 - 34	165,112	157,699	95.5	173,938	154,679	88.9
35 - 44	163,374	158,065	96.8	172,665	153,535	88.9
45 - 64	307,200	283,625	92.3	325,007	255,314	78.6
65 +	113,475	31,897	28.1	135,954	47,326	34.8
TOTAL	937,394	751,397	80.2	1,053,536	785,104	74.5

WHITE FEMALES

AGE	1970 AREA POPULATION	1970 PERSONS IN LABOR FORCE	1970 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	PROJECTED FY 1981 AREA POPULATION	PROJECTED FY 1981 PERSONS IN LABOR FORCE	PROJECTED FY 1981 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
16 - 17	49,685	18,555	37.3	57,074	44,972	78.8
18 - 19	45,991	23,794	51.7	57,074	38,011	66.6
20 - 24	109,758	64,581	58.8	134,332	96,561	71.9
25 - 34	174,027	72,458	41.6	208,388	132,821	63.7
35 - 44	170,590	88,874	52.1	187,386	126,262	67.4
45 - 64	330,784	183,835	55.6	353,305	195,898	55.4
65 +	167,652	19,428	11.6	211,591	19,581	9.3
TOTAL	1,048,487	471,525	45.0	1,209,150	654,106	54.1

TABLE 6

CONNECTICUT

LABOR FORCE AND PARTICIPATION RATE BY AGE, RACE AND SEX (AGE 16+)

BLACK MALES

AGE	1970 AREA POPULATION	1970 PERSONS IN LABOR FORCE	1970 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	PROJECTED FY 1981 AREA POPULATION	PROJECTED FY 1981 PERSONS IN LABOR FORCE	PROJECTED FY 1981 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
16 - 17	3,353	899	26.8	6,303	2,616	41.5
18 - 19	2,764	1,600	57.9	6,303	4,090	64.9
20 - 24	6,233	4,895	78.5	14,639	10,727	73.3
25 - 34	12,035	10,745	89.3	24,206	20,684	85.4
35 - 44	9,305	8,388	90.1	13,532	11,748	86.8
45 - 64	11,639	9,872	84.8	15,978	12,594	78.8
65 +	3,644	1,412	38.7	5,019	1,955	39.0
TOTAL	48,973	37,811	77.2	85,979	64,414	74.9

BLACK FEMALES

AGE	1970 AREA POPULATION	1970 PERSONS IN LABOR FORCE	1970 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	PROJECTED FY 1981 AREA POPULATION	PROJECTED FY 1981 PERSONS IN LABOR FORCE	PROJECTED FY 1981 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
16 - 17	3,129	742	23.7	6,495	3,856	59.4
18 - 19	3,172	1,440	45.4	6,495	4,150	63.9
20 - 24	9,412	5,995	63.7	16,023	12,312	76.8
25 - 34	15,026	8,833	58.8	30,759	21,947	71.4
35 - 44	10,747	6,922	64.4	18,218	13,650	74.9
45 - 64	13,428	8,262	61.5	20,556	12,718	61.9
65 +	4,607	858	18.6	7,951	1,202	15.1
TOTAL	59,521	33,052	55.5	106,496	69,834	65.6

TABLE 7

CONNECTICUT

LABOR FORCE AND PARTICIPATION RATE BY AGE, RACE AND SEX (AGE 16+)

OTHER MALES

AGE	1970 AREA POPULATION	1970 PERSONS IN LABOR FORCE	1970 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	PROJECTED FY 1981 AREA POPULATION	PROJECTED FY 1981 PERSONS IN LABOR FORCE	PROJECTED FY 1981 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
16 - 17	151	84	55.6	336	289	86.1
18 - 19	132	46	34.8	336	131	39.1
20 - 24	429	257	59.9	763	426	55.9
25 - 34	950	856	90.1	1,072	925	86.2
35 - 44	680	646	95.0	879	787	89.5
45 - 64	804	744	92.5	1,075	924	86.0
65 +	344	107	31.1	439	137	31.3
TOTAL	3,490	2,740	78.5	4,900	3,619	73.9

OTHER FEMALES

AGE	1970 AREA POPULATION	1970 PERSONS IN LABOR FORCE	1970 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	PROJECTED FY 1981 AREA POPULATION	PROJECTED FY 1981 PERSONS IN LABOR FORCE	PROJECTED FY 1981 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
16 - 17	137	27	19.7	316	156	49.3
18 - 19	154	53	34.4	316	153	48.4
20 - 24	592	294	49.7	682	409	59.9
25 - 34	1,317	685	52.0	1,513	955	63.1
35 - 44	814	404	49.6	1,517	876	57.7
45 - 64	762	449	58.9	1,369	811	59.3
65 +	320	46	14.4	515	60	11.7
TOTAL	4,096	1,958	47.8	6,228	3,420	54.9

Employment Developments by Industry

From 1974 to 1980, employment in Connecticut advanced by about 101,200 workers or 7.5 percent from an average 1,344,230 to 1,445,400 in 1980 (see Table 8). Nonagricultural employment, which makes up over 98 percent of the aggregate, set the trend with a gain of 105,880 or 8 percent from 1,315,480 to 1,421,360. Most of the six-year rise, 104,960, occurred in the nonfactory sector which increased from 888,770 or 66.12 percent of the employment total to 993,730 or 68.75 percent. All components with the exception of the construction and mining industry posted gains since 1974. The bulk of the nonfactory gain (84 percent) reflected employment rises in service enterprises and trade establishments, 48,000 and 40,000 respectively. Over two-thirds of the trade increase was in the retail trade segment (+27,160). These two industries have exhibited a long term upward trend increasing with the rise in the population and the corresponding demand for goods and services. Finance, insurance and real estate businesses added a net 13,250 employees since 1974, while transportation, communications and utilities firms added 11,730. The number of employees in public administration edged upward by 890 over the six-year span. On the down side the construction and mining industry showed a loss of 8,890 since 1974. This reflected a slowdown in construction activity resulting partly from a tight monetary policy imposed by the Federal Reserve Board to control inflation. Although a rebound of 4,540 workers is forecast by 1981, 1,910 of this gain will be lost in the subsequent four years. Service and retail trade will continue their secular expansion through the next five years by 34,550 and 36,520 respectively. The number of public administration workers will advance by 550 by 1981 while transportation, communications and utilities will lose 5,400 workers.

Overall Connecticut nonfactory employment will expand by 17,000 in the next year and by 88,200 by 1985.

Factory employment in the state posted a relatively modest net increase of 930 in the 1974-to-1980 interval to 427,630. Little net change is anticipated in the coming year, but by 1985 there should be a gain of about 5,500 over this year's level to 433,130. Producers of metal products are expected to set the pattern, having shown a rise of 6,200 in the past six years to a 311,920 level in 1980. The aggregate should edge upward to 312,350 by 1981 then advance to 317,700 workers, 5,780 above the current average by 1985. Mixed changes have been and are expected to be in evidence. The largest and most important factory group in the state, transportation equipment, added 5,810 workers since 1974 to reach a total of 84,120 in 1980. The level should increase to 85,100 in 1981 and gradually move upward to 87,130 in 1985. United States Defense Department figures indicate an optimistic picture in terms of defense contract awards to the state. In fiscal 1978, defense contracts to Connecticut firms rose 76.7 percent while in fiscal 1979 they rose 8.3 percent. This increase in defense contract awards should increase the stability in the employment of defense related firms, particularly in the transportation industry. This factor, according to the latest Economic Report of the Governor, combined with the decreasing absolute ratio of manufacturing employment to total employment, the continued strength in the commercial aircraft industry, the machine tool industry, the instrumentation industry and exports should help to moderate the impact of a national recession on Connecticut.

The next largest factory group, fabricated metals, lost 3,610 workers since 1974 to total 65,230 in 1980. These firms are expected to decrease further through 1981 with the loss of 640 employees. From 1981 to 1985 projections indicate a rebound in this industry with a gain of 1,320 employees. Electrical machinery gained about 3,000 workers in the last six years to 47,390 and is expected to level off in the next year, but will show a gain of about 1,200 in the next five years. Instruments and clocks firms posted an average gain of 2,750 to 23,430 in 1980. This trend is expected to continue with an increase of 2,080 to 25,510 in 1985. Machinery firms added 2,400 since 1974 but are anticipated to show only a slight gain of 670 by 1985. Primary metals manufacturers reduced their staffs by 2,520 since 1974. Further predictions are for cutbacks of 430 in one year and 1,130 in five. Miscellaneous metallic firms showed a downturn of 1,610 workers to a total of 11,950 in 1980. This aggregate is expected to edge downward further by 720 in the coming five years.

Nonmetallic goods industries have declined by 5,280 workers to 115,720 from 1974 to 1980. A small reduction of 420 is anticipated by 1981, then the aggregate is expected to level off through 1985. Notable reductions will be in evidence in the textiles industry, down by about 2,700 to 8,920 in 1980, reflecting the diminishing of the relative importance of textiles manufacturing in the state. A continued downturn of 1,320 is forecast to 7,600 in 1985. Also showing a similar trend is the apparel industry, down 650 since 1974 then contracting further by 1,080 to a work force of 10,240 in 1985.

Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products dropped 3,600 workers since 1974 reflecting a slump in the automobile industry. A rebound of about 1,300 to a level of 15,090 is expected by 1985. Printing and publishing added 2,100 workers since 1974 but is expected to edge up slightly by only 390 to reach 25,090 in 1985. Chemicals added 1,350 in the past six years but the increase is expected to slow down with a net increase of 800 to 19,860 by 1985.

Despite an increase in the state's manufacturing employment total in the past six years and a further projected rise by 1985, the factory proportion of total employment is seen to be steadily declining from 31.74 percent in 1974 to 28.15 percent in 1985. This follows the nationwide pattern but manufacturing is still by far the state's most important economic activity. Among all the states, Connecticut ranks fifth in factory employment percentage of nonfarm employment.

Agricultural employment in Connecticut dropped sharply since 1974 by 4,720 to 24,040 in 1980. The total is expected to edge off further by 550 to 23,490 in 1985. While technology makes agriculture somewhat less labor intensive, most of the loss in farm jobs must be attributed to a steady lessening of agricultural activity in the state.

TABLE 8
CONNECTICUT
ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(BASED ON ESTABLISHMENTS LOCATED IN CONNECTICUT)

INDUSTRY TITLE	1974 Number	1974 Pct.	1980 Number	1980 Pct.	1981 Number	1981 Pct.	1985 Number	1985 Pct.
*TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	1,344,231	100.00	1,445,400	100.00	1,462,178	100.00	1,538,562	100.00
Nonag. Employment	1,315,475	97.86	1,421,362	98.34	1,438,391	98.37	1,515,071	98.47
Manufacturing	426,707	31.74	427,632	29.59	427,653	29.25	433,125	28.15
Metal and its Products	305,716	22.74	311,916	21.58	312,354	21.36	317,697	20.65
Primary Metals	22,757	1.69	20,235	1.40	19,810	1.35	19,104	1.24
Fabricated Metals	68,847	5.12	65,234	4.51	64,595	4.42	65,918	4.28
Machinery	57,154	4.25	59,553	4.12	60,343	4.13	60,221	3.91
Electrical Equipment	44,407	3.30	47,390	3.28	47,311	3.24	48,582	3.16
Transportation Equip.	78,311	5.83	84,124	5.82	85,076	5.82	87,127	5.66
Instruments & Clocks	20,682	1.54	23,429	1.62	23,576	1.61	25,513	1.66
Misc. Metallic	13,558	1.01	11,951	0.83	11,643	0.80	11,232	0.73
Nonmetallic	120,991	9.00	115,716	8.01	115,299	7.89	115,428	7.50
Food	11,591	0.86	11,604	0.80	11,551	0.79	11,285	0.73
Textiles	11,597	0.86	8,919	0.62	8,485	0.58	7,600	0.49
Apparel	11,975	0.89	11,324	0.78	11,057	0.76	10,243	0.67
Furniture & Wood	8,115	0.60	6,905	0.48	6,796	0.46	6,743	0.44
Paper	8,605	0.64	8,710	0.60	8,500	0.58	8,532	0.55
Printing & Publishing	22,601	1.68	24,696	1.71	25,000	1.71	25,087	1.63
Chemicals	17,712	1.32	19,065	1.32	19,066	1.30	19,864	1.29
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	17,376	1.29	13,775	0.95	14,190	0.97	15,087	0.98
Misc. Nonmetallic	11,419	0.85	10,718	0.74	10,654	0.73	10,987	0.71
Nonmanufacturing	888,768	66.12	993,730	68.75	1,010,738	69.13	1,081,946	70.32
Construction	75,724	5.63	66,837	4.62	71,377	4.88	69,468	4.52
Transp., Comm. & Util.	60,683	4.51	72,412	5.01	67,014	4.58	68,641	4.46
Trade	268,834	20.00	308,830	21.37	316,117	21.62	345,354	22.45
Wholesale	57,263	4.26	70,103	4.85	72,209	4.94	81,118	5.27
Retail	211,571	15.74	238,727	16.52	243,908	16.68	264,236	17.17
Finance, Ins. & R.E.	86,876	6.46	100,128	6.93	104,306	7.13	114,137	7.42
Service	343,681	25.57	391,666	27.10	397,517	27.19	426,214	27.70
Public Administration	52,970	3.94	53,857	3.73	54,407	3.72	58,132	3.78
Agricultural Employment	28,756	2.14	24,038	1.66	23,787	1.63	23,491	1.53

Estimates of employment by industry in the above table are based on the "Total Employment" concept (see Methodology section). As a result, the estimates may not agree with the estimates found elsewhere in this report, based on the establishment concept covering only wage and salary workers.

TABLE 9
CONNECTICUT
EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY INDUSTRY

Industry Title	Employment Change, 1974-1981 Entire Period	Pct.	Average Annual	Employment Change, 1981-1985 Entire Period	Pct.	Average Annual
Employment - Total	+117,947	+ 8.77	+16,850	+76,384	+ 5.22	+19,096
Nonag. Employment	+122,916	+ 9.34	+17,559	+76,680	+ 5.33	+19,170
Manufacturing	+ 946	+ 0.22	+ 135	+ 5,472	+ 1.28	+ 1,368
Metal and its Products	+ 6,638	+ 2.17	+ 948	+ 5,343	+ 1.71	+ 1,336
Primary Metals	- 2,947	-12.95	- 421	- 706	- 3.56	- 177
Fabricated Metals	- 4,252	- 6.18	- 607	+ 1,323	+ 2.05	+ 331
Machinery	+ 3,189	+ 5.58	+ 456	- 122	- 0.20	- 31
Electrical Equipment	+ 2,904	+ 6.54	+ 415	+ 1,271	+ 2.69	+ 318
Transportation Equipment	+ 6,765	+ 8.64	+ 966	+ 2,051	+ 2.41	+ 513
Instruments and Clocks	+ 2,894	+13.99	+ 413	+ 1,937	+ 8.22	+ 484
Miscellaneous Metallic	- 1,915	-14.12	- 274	- 411	- 3.53	- 103
Nonmetallic	- 5,692	- 4.70	- 813	+ 129	+ 0.11	+ 32
Food	- 40	- 0.35	- 6	- 266	- 2.30	- 67
Textiles	- 3,112	-26.83	- 445	- 885	-10.43	- 221
Apparel	- 918	- 7.67	- 131	- 814	- 7.36	- 204
Furniture and Wood	- 1,319	-16.25	- 188	- 53	- 0.78	- 13
Paper	- 105	- 1.22	- 15	+ 32	+ 0.38	+ 8
Printing and Publishing	+ 2,399	+10.61	+ 343	+ 87	+ 0.35	+ 22
Chemicals	+ 1,354	+ 7.64	+ 193	+ 798	+ 4.19	+ 200
Rubber and Misc. Plastics	- 3,186	-18.34	- 455	+ 897	+ 6.32	+ 224
Misc. Nonmetallic	- 765	- 6.70	- 109	+ 333	+ 3.13	+ 83
Nonmanufacturing	+121,970	+13.72	+17,424	+71,208	+ 7.05	+17,802
Construction	- 4,347	- 5.74	- 621	- 1,909	- 2.67	- 477
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	+ 6,331	+10.43	+ 904	+ 1,627	+ 2.43	+ 407
Trade	+ 47,283	+17.59	+ 6,755	+29,237	+ 9.25	+ 7,309
Wholesale	+ 14,946	+26.10	+ 2,135	+ 8,909	+12.34	+ 2,227
Retail	+ 32,337	+15.28	+ 4,620	+20,328	+ 8.33	+ 5,082
Finance, Insurance & Real	+ 17,430	+20.06	+ 2,490	+ 9,831	+ 9.43	+ 2,458
Service	+ 53,836	+15.66	+ 7,691	+28,697	+ 7.22	+ 7,174
Public Administration	+ 1,437	+ 2.71	+ 205	+ 3,725	+ 6.85	+ 931
Agricultural Employment	- 4,969	-17.28	- 710	- 296	- 1.24	- 74

Estimates of employment by industry in the above table are based on the "Total Employment" concept (see Methodology section). As a result, the estimates may not agree with the estimates found elsewhere in this report, based on the establishment concept covering only wage and salary workers.

Employment Developments and Outlook by Occupation

Connecticut's total employment by occupational category has expanded by slightly over 101,000 jobs between 1974 and 1980 (see Table 10). The largest increase, 26,690, occurred in the number of clerical workers. An additional 5,090 jobs are expected to be added in the coming year and the total expansion by 1985 is anticipated to be 25,470. Job openings in this occupational category are expected to average 15,180 in the next five years. Of this average 5,090 are expected to reflect business growth which requires the need for additional workers while the remaining two-thirds (10,090) will result from deaths and retirements (separations). Of the specific types of clerical workers, employment of stenographers, typists and secretaries showed the greatest increase, 11,790, in the past six years. A net additional gain of 10,630 isprojected for these workers in the next five years. On an average annual basis 5,520 openings are predicted with 2,130 due to growth and 3,390 to deaths and retirements. The bulk of these needs will be for all types of secretaries and to some extent reflects the influx of corporate headquarters into Fairfield County. There has been and will continue to be a need for many other types of clerical personnel as Table 10 indicates. There has been a sizeable increase in employment in this group since 1974 (15,090) and will continue to be in the five-year forecast interval which shows an anticipated rise of 14,940. The average annual job opening figure shows 2,990 due to growth and 6,430 to deaths and retirements.

The occupation showing the second highest worker requirements is the service category. There were a net 24,660 additional workers in this group between 1974 and 1980 and this uptrend is expected to continue by 19,470 through 1985. Job openings annually will average 12,770 with 3,890 due to growth and 8,880 to deaths and retirements.

The greatest increase has been and will continue to be in the area of food service workers. These include bartenders, waiters assistants, cooks, dishwashers, food counter workers, waiters and various other types of food workers. This reflects to a large extent the increase in "fast food" restaurants in recent years. Other types of service worker opportunities expected to show continued growth will be those for cleaning service workers, health service workers, personal service workers and protective service workers. Employment of private household workers fell by 1,550 since 1974 and is anticipated to continue downward by 1,420 by 1985. On an annual average basis there are expected to be 340 openings. Deaths and retirements will account for an average 620 opportunities, offsetting a drop of 280 openings due to a contraction of this category.

Employment in the professional, technical and kindred occupations rose by 20,900 in the last six years and is expected to continue upward by 15,990 by 1985. Of the 10,790 average annual job openings, three out of ten will reflect growth with the remainder due to deaths and retirements. Almost all of the listed professions which include various kinds of engineers, scientists, mathematicians, computer specialists, medical and health technicians and social scientists will show an increase in opportunities. However, the number of teachers is down by 2,310 since 1974 and is expected to fall further by 3,260 in five years. Annual average openings due to separations should be 1,690 but will be negated somewhat by a drop of 650 in annual opportunities due to growth.

Employment in the managers, officials, and proprietors classification rose by 14,930 since 1974 and is expected to increase by 12,410 in the forecast interval.

Yearly opportunities should average 8,430 with 2,480 due to growth and 5,950 to separations. Almost all sub-categories which include buyers, sales and loan managers, administrators and other managers, officials and proprietors have shown and will show uptrends.

Employment of operatives, except transportation edged off by 710 since 1974 but is expected to increase by 2,870 by 1985. Of a projected 6,650 average annual job openings only 570 will be due to growth while 6,080 will indicate deaths and retirements. These represent a variety of different skilled and semi-skilled occupations. For a detailed listing consult Table 10.

Laborers, excluding farm workers, posted only a slight employment change of 310 in the previous six years. A modest rise of 1,870 is expected by 1985. Of the expected average 2,110 annual openings only 370 will be a result of growth and 1,740 of deaths and retirements. This indicates the increasing effects of technology which reduces the need for manual workers. Employment of farmers and farm workers has decreased by 3,480 in the 1974-80 time span and is expected to continue downward by 760 through 1985. Growth will be negative with a reduction of an average 150 jobs annually due to this. However, deaths and retirements should produce 640 openings annually. These statistics reveal the long term lessening of agricultural activity in the state.

TABLE 10

CONNECTICUT

PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND
AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1974-1980		EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1980-1985		AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS		
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	1980-1985 DUE TO SEPARATIONS
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	1344230	1445400	1462180	1538560	101170	7.53	93160	6.45	69810	18630	51180
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, KINDRED	226780	247680	250450	263670	20900	9.22	15990	6.46	10790	3200	7590
ENGINEERS, TECHNICAL	30100	32420	32630	33930	2320	7.71	1510	4.66	930	300	630
ENGINEERS, AERO-ASTRONAUTIC	3600	3870	3900	3980	270	7.50	110	2.85	50	20	30
ENGINEERS, CHEMICAL	800	860	870	930	60	7.50	70	8.14	30	10	20
ENGINEERS, CIVIL	2270	2370	2380	2480	100	4.41	110	4.65	100	20	80
ENGINEERS, ELECTRICAL	6250	6790	6830	7150	540	8.64	360	5.31	180	70	110
ENGINEERS, INDUSTRIAL	5550	6030	6080	6320	480	8.65	290	4.81	190	60	130
ENGINEERS, MECHANICAL	6340	6860	6940	7260	520	8.21	400	5.84	180	80	100
ENGINEERS, METALLURGICAL	640	650	650	650	10	1.57	0	0.00	10	0	10
ENGINEERS, MINING	10	10	10	10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
ENGINEERS, PETROLEUM	30	50	50	60	20	66.67	10	20.00	0	0	0
ENGINEERS, SALES	960	1070	1070	1130	110	11.46	60	5.61	40	10	30
ENGINEERS, OTHER	3650	3870	3860	3990	220	6.03	120	3.11	130	20	110
LIFE AND PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS	3780	3960	3970	4120	180	4.77	160	4.05	120	30	90
AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS	230	220	230	250	-10	4.35	30	13.64	20	10	10
ATMOSPHERIC, SPACE SCIENTIST	60	60	60	60	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
BIOLOGICAL SCIENTISTS	490	540	540	560	50	10.21	20	3.71	20	0	20
CHEMISTS	2360	2440	2440	2530	80	3.39	90	3.69	70	20	50
GEOLOGISTS	70	90	90	100	20	28.58	10	11.12	0	0	0
MARINE SCIENTISTS	60	70	60	70	10	16.67	0	0.00	0	0	0
PHYSICISTS AND ASTRONOMERS	470	500	500	530	30	6.39	30	6.00	20	10	10
LIFE, PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS NEC	40	40	40	40	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
MATHEMATICAL SPECIALISTS	1810	2230	2310	2540	420	23.21	310	13.91	120	60	60
ACTUARIES	1060	1360	1410	1570	300	28.31	210	15.45	70	40	30
MATHEMATICIANS	200	250	270	300	50	25.00	50	20.00	20	10	10
STATISTICIANS	550	620	630	670	70	12.73	50	8.07	30	10	20

TOTALS MAY NOT AGREE WITH THE SUM
OF THE PARTS DUE TO ROUNDING

TABLE 10

CONNECTICUT

PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND
AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS		
					1974-1980		1980-1985				
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	1980-1985 DUE TO SEPARATIONS
ENGINEERS, SCIENCE TECHNICIAN	19670	21840	22120	23710	2170	11.04	1870	8.57	780	370	410
AGRI,BIOLOG TECH EXC HEALTH	600	680	680	700	80	13.34	20	2.95	10	0	10
CHEMICAL TECHNICIANS	1370	1510	1530	1640	140	10.22	130	8.61	60	30	30
DRAFTERS	7520	8190	8270	8820	670	8.91	630	7.70	300	130	170
ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC TECH	3040	3430	3470	3720	390	12.83	290	8.46	100	60	40
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING TECH	640	720	740	800	80	12.50	80	11.12	30	20	10
MATHEMATICAL TECHN	10	10	10	20	0	0.00	10	100.00	0	0	0
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECH	520	610	610	650	90	17.31	40	6.56	20	10	10
SURVEYORS	890	1050	1080	1240	160	17.98	190	18.10	60	40	20
ENGINEERING,SCIENCE TECH NEC	5080	5660	5740	6130	580	11.42	470	8.31	200	90	110
MEDICAL WORKERS, EXC TECH	30080	34660	35870	40110	4580	15.23	5450	15.73	2600	1090	1510
CHIROPRACTORS	90	120	120	130	30	33.34	10	8.34	10	0	10
DENTISTS	1790	2190	2270	2630	400	22.35	440	20.10	190	90	100
DIETITIANS	510	600	620	660	90	17.65	60	10.00	40	10	30
OPTOMETRISTS	710	860	890	1090	150	21.13	230	26.75	90	50	40
PHARMACISTS	2490	2510	2550	2730	20	0.81	220	8.77	180	40	140
PHYSICIANS, MD OSTEOPATHS	5540	6790	7060	8630	1250	22.57	1840	27.10	710	370	340
PODIATRISTS	520	600	620	680	80	15.39	80	13.34	50	20	30
REGISTERED NURSES	15820	17720	18370	19800	1900	12.02	2080	11.74	1150	420	730
THERAPISTS	2130	2720	2800	3160	590	27.70	440	16.18	170	90	80
VETERINARIANS	420	430	430	440	10	2.39	10	2.33	10	0	10
OTHER MEDICAL AND HEALTH	80	130	140	170	50	62.50	40	30.77	30	10	20
HEALTH TECHNOL AND TECH	5960	7580	7880	8990	1620	27.19	1410	18.61	550	280	270
CLINICAL LAB TECHNOL, TECH	1940	2360	2470	2700	420	21.65	340	14.41	140	70	70
DENTAL HYGIENISTS	980	1450	1540	1920	470	47.96	470	32.42	150	90	60
HEALTH RECORD TECHNOL, TECH	270	370	380	450	100	37.04	80	21.63	40	20	20
RADIOLOGIC TECHNOL, TECH	1340	1540	1560	1730	200	14.93	190	12.34	90	40	50
THERAPY ASSISTANTS	80	110	110	130	30	37.50	20	18.19	0	0	0
OTHER HEALTH TECHNOL, TECH	1360	1750	1810	2060	390	28.68	310	17.72	120	60	60

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TABLE 10

CONNECTICUT

PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND
AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1974-1980		EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1980-1985		AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980-1985		
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
TECHNICIANS, EXC HEALTH	2510	3270	3350	3750	760	30.28	480	14.68	160	100	60
AIRPLANE PILOTS	850	1150	1190	1350	300	35.30	200	17.40	50	40	10
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS	190	220	220	230	30	15.79	10	4.55	0	0	0
EMBALMERS	130	180	180	190	50	38.47	10	5.56	10	0	10
FLIGHT ENGINEERS	120	170	170	190	50	41.67	20	11.77	0	0	0
RADIO OPERATORS	450	540	550	590	90	20.00	50	9.26	30	10	20
TOOL PROGRAMERS, NUMERICAL	80	90	90	90	10	12.50	0	0.00	0	0	0
OTHER TECHNICIANS EXC HEALTH	680	920	960	1120	240	35.30	200	21.74	60	40	20
COMPUTER SPECIALISTS	6050	7500	7690	8510	1450	23.97	1010	13.47	290	200	90
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS	3390	4110	4170	4580	720	21.24	470	11.44	140	90	50
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS	2240	2840	2950	3290	600	26.79	450	15.85	120	90	30
OTHER COMPUTER SPECIALISTS	410	560	580	650	150	36.59	90	16.08	30	20	10
SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	4000	4890	4990	5430	890	22.25	540	11.05	210	110	100
ECONOMISTS	2660	3270	3350	3670	610	22.94	400	12.24	150	80	70
POLITICAL SCIENTISTS	60	100	100	110	40	66.67	10	10.00	0	0	0
PSYCHOLOGISTS	980	1130	1140	1180	150	15.31	50	4.43	30	10	20
SOCIOLOGISTS	40	40	40	50	0	0.00	10	25.00	0	0	0
URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNERS	190	280	290	330	90	47.37	50	17.86	20	10	10
OTHER SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	60	70	70	80	10	16.67	10	14.29	0	0	0
TEACHERS	58050	55740	54960	52480	-2310	3.98	-3260	5.85	1040	-650	1690
ADULT EDUCATION TEACHERS	1390	1430	1430	1450	40	2.88	20	1.40	50	0	50
COLLEGE,UNIVERSITY TEACHERS	9450	9260	9170	8970	-190	2.02	-290	3.14	180	-60	240
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	22840	21700	21350	20140	-1140	5.00	-1560	7.19	400	-310	710
PRESCHOOL, KINDERGARTEN	3110	3240	3240	3250	130	4.19	10	0.31	100	0	100
SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	17260	15770	15410	14090	-1490	8.64	-1680	10.66	50	-340	390
TEACHERS NEC	4010	4350	4360	4590	340	8.48	240	5.52	250	50	200

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TABLE 10

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AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1974-1980		EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1980-1985		AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS		
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	1980-1985 DUE TO SEPARATIONS
WRITERS, ARTISTS, ENTERTAINERS	16780	20090	20530	22470	3310	19.73	2380	11.85	1250	480	770
ACTORS	190	220	230	270	30	15.79	50	22.73	20	10	10
ATHLETES AND KINDRED WORKERS	1160	1530	1570	1760	370	31.90	230	15.04	80	50	30
AUTHORS	990	1130	1150	1210	140	14.15	80	7.08	60	20	40
DANCERS	50	70	80	90	20	40.00	20	28.58	0	0	0
DESIGNERS	2640	3140	3190	3460	500	18.94	320	10.20	160	60	100
EDITORS AND REPORTERS	3010	3580	3660	3930	570	18.94	350	9.78	220	70	150
MUSICIANS AND COMPOSERS	1790	2100	2160	2440	310	17.32	340	16.20	160	70	90
PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS	2080	2570	2630	2990	490	23.56	420	16.35	190	80	110
PHOTOGRAPHERS	1430	1730	1790	1880	300	20.98	150	8.68	80	30	50
PUBLIC RELATIONS SPECIALIST	1710	1940	1970	2080	230	13.46	140	7.22	90	30	60
RADIO, TV ANNOUNCERS	180	200	190	200	20	11.12	0	0.00	0	0	0
WRITERS, ARTSTS, ENTERTAIN NEC	1560	1880	1930	2160	320	20.52	280	14.90	180	60	120
OTHER PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL	48000	53510	54160	57640	5510	11.48	4130	7.72	2710	830	1880
ACCOUNTANTS	13790	14350	14370	15000	560	4.07	650	4.53	640	130	510
ARCHITECTS	1810	2000	2010	2220	190	10.50	220	11.00	120	40	80
ARCHIVISTS AND CURATORS	200	230	240	260	30	15.00	30	13.05	30	10	20
CLERGY	2680	2780	2780	2840	100	3.74	60	2.16	140	10	130
RELIGIOUS, EXC CLERGY	780	890	910	970	110	14.11	80	8.99	80	20	60
FARM MANAGEMENT ADVISORS	40	30	30	20	-10	25.00	-10	33.34	0	0	0
FORESTERS, CONSERVATIONISTS	510	510	520	540	0	0.00	30	5.89	20	10	10
HOME MANAGEMENT ADVISORS	40	40	40	40	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
JUDGES	250	240	240	260	-10	4.00	20	8.34	20	0	20
LAWYERS	5980	7090	7320	8030	1110	18.57	940	13.26	510	190	320
LIBRARIANS	2320	2390	2370	2250	70	3.02	-140	5.86	80	-30	110
OPERATIONS, SYSTEMS RESEARCH	2720	3530	3690	4240	810	29.78	710	20.12	200	140	60
PERSONNEL LABOR RELATIONS	5720	6890	6980	7510	1170	20.46	620	9.00	300	120	180
RESEARCH WORKERS, NEC	3020	3430	3490	3750	410	13.58	320	9.33	140	60	80
RECREATION WORKERS	2280	2800	2870	3090	520	22.81	290	10.36	150	60	90
SOCIAL WORKERS	4130	4370	4410	4600	240	5.82	230	5.27	200	50	150
VOCATIONAL, ED COUNSELORS	1710	1910	1920	2050	200	11.70	140	7.33	90	30	60

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TABLE 10

CONNECTICUT

PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND
AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1974-1980		EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1980-1985		AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980-1985		
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
MANAGERS,OFFICIALS, PROPRIETORS	151230	166160	168410	178570	14930	9.88	12410	7.47	8430	2480	5950
BUYERS, SALES, LOAN MANAGERS	27510	32040	32880	36380	4530	16.47	4340	13.55	1810	870	940
BANK, FINANCIAL MANAGERS	8080	9790	10170	11600	1710	21.17	1810	18.49	660	360	300
CREDIT MANAGERS	1010	1170	1180	1330	160	15.85	160	13.68	80	30	50
BUYERS,SHIPPERS,FARM PRODUCT	70	150	160	180	80	114.29	30	20.00	20	10	10
BUYERS, WHOLESALE, RETAIL	2310	2770	2840	3170	460	19.92	400	14.45	220	80	140
PURCHASING AGENTS, BUYERS	3490	3770	3810	4020	280	8.03	250	6.64	140	50	90
SALES MANAGER, RETAIL TRADE	5950	6570	6700	7240	620	10.43	670	10.20	310	130	180
SALES MANAGER, EXC RET TRADE	6600	7830	8010	8860	1230	18.64	1030	13.16	390	210	180
ADMINISTRATORS, PUB INSPECTOR	12190	13060	13230	13690	870	7.14	630	4.83	720	130	590
ASSESS,CONTROL,LOC PUB ADMIN	560	530	520	620	-30	5.36	90	16.99	70	20	50
CONSTRUCTION INSPECTOR,PUB	290	310	310	330	20	6.90	20	6.46	20	0	20
HEALTH ADMINISTRATORS	2780	3560	3650	3980	780	28.06	420	11.80	230	80	150
INSPECTORS,EXC CONSTRUCT PUB	1420	1590	1620	1750	170	11.98	160	10.07	100	30	70
OFFICIALS, ADMINS, PUB	2960	3050	3140	3190	90	3.05	140	4.60	200	30	170
POSTMASTERS AND MAIL SUPER	290	240	230	210	-50	17.25	-30	12.50	0	-10	10
SCHOOL ADMIN, COLLEGE	920	910	910	880	-10	1.09	-30	3.30	20	-10	30
SCHOOL ADMIN, ELEM, SECONDAR	2970	2890	2850	2740	-80	2.70	-150	5.20	70	-30	100
OTHER MANAGERS,OFFICIALS,PROP	111530	121050	122320	128500	9520	8.54	7450	6.16	5880	1490	4390
FUNERAL DIRECTORS	530	660	670	700	130	24.53	40	6.07	40	10	30
MGRS, SUPERINTENDANTS, BLDG	1120	1300	1340	1550	180	16.08	250	19.24	140	50	90
OFFICE MANAGERS, NEC	5900	7080	7260	8070	1180	20.00	990	13.99	440	200	240
OFFICRS,PILOTS,PURSERS,SHIP	320	440	450	480	120	37.50	40	9.10	40	10	30
OFFICIALS OF LODGES, UNIONS	1080	1050	1060	1040	-30	2.78	-10	0.96	50	0	50
RAILROAD CONDUCTORS	300	330	340	360	30	10.00	30	9.10	20	10	10
RESTAURANT,CAFE,BAR MGRS	7730	9280	9590	10680	1550	20.06	1400	15.09	620	280	340
OTHER MGRS, ADMINISTRATORS	94550	100900	101610	105630	6350	6.72	4730	4.69	4540	950	3590

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AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1974-1980		EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1980-1985		AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS		
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	1980-1985 DUE TO SEPARATIONS
SALES WORKERS	83250	91370	92850	99020	8120	9.76	7650	8.38	5350	1530	3820
ADVERTISING AGENTS, SALES WRK	1060	1400	1440	1650	340	32.08	250	17.86	110	50	60
AUCTIONEERS	30	30	30	30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
DEMONSTRATORS	770	760	760	740	-10	1.30	-20	2.64	20	0	20
HUCKSTERS AND PEDDLERS	2120	2000	1980	1870	-120	5.67	-130	6.50	40	-30	70
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, ETC	9590	10770	11350	12030	1180	12.31	1260	11.70	590	250	340
NEWSPAPER CARRIER AND VENDOR	800	720	710	670	-80	10.00	-50	6.95	0	-10	10
REAL ESTATE AGENTS, BROKERS	6230	6500	6570	7330	270	4.34	830	12.77	570	170	400
STOCK AND BOND SALES AGENTS	1430	1750	1770	1830	320	22.38	80	4.58	80	20	60
SALES AND SALES WORKERS, NEC	61220	67440	68240	72860	6220	10.17	5420	8.04	3930	1080	2850
CLERICAL WORKERS	243240	269930	275020	295400	26690	10.98	25470	9.44	15180	5090	10090
STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, SECRE	73810	85600	87690	96230	11790	15.98	10630	12.42	5520	2130	3390
SECRETARIES, LEGAL	2360	3180	3330	3910	820	34.75	730	22.96	300	150	150
SECRETARIES, MEDICAL	2400	3000	3130	3880	600	25.00	880	29.34	300	180	120
SECRETARIES, OTHER	48540	57380	58860	64970	8840	18.22	7590	13.23	3810	1520	2290
STENOGRAPHERS	1230	1020	990	880	-210	17.08	-140	13.73	10	-30	40
TYPISTS	19290	21010	21370	22600	1720	8.92	1590	7.57	1120	320	800
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	11850	11630	11650	11540	-220	1.86	-90	0.78	250	-20	270
BOOKKEEPING, BILLING OPERATOR	820	820	830	850	0	0.00	30	3.66	30	10	20
CALCULATING MACHINE OPERATOR	430	430	440	450	0	0.00	20	4.66	20	0	20
COMPUTER, PERIPHERAL EQUIP	4270	4750	4850	5190	480	11.25	440	9.27	150	90	60
DUPLICATING MACHINE OPERATOR	440	400	390	380	-40	9.10	-20	5.00	10	0	10
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS	4920	4210	4130	3660	-710	14.44	-550	13.07	0	-110	110
TABULATING MACHINE OPERATORS	70	60	60	60	-10	14.29	0	0.00	0	0	0
OTHER OFFICE MACH OPERATORS	910	950	970	980	40	4.40	30	3.16	40	10	30

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OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1974-1980		EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1980-1985		AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980-1985		
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	157590	172680	175670	187620	15090	9.58	14940	8.66	9420	2990	6430
BANK TELLERS	5630	6490	6700	7470	860	15.28	980	15.11	420	200	220
BILLING CLERKS	2460	2950	3010	3370	490	19.92	420	14.24	200	80	120
BOOKKEEPERS	24490	25320	25460	26140	830	3.39	820	3.24	1220	160	1060
CASHIERS	16810	18070	18500	19850	1260	7.50	1780	9.86	1020	360	660
CLERICAL ASSIST, SOC WELFARE	170	200	200	220	30	17.65	20	10.00	10	0	10
CLERICAL SUPERVISORS, NEC	3360	3770	3870	4190	410	12.21	420	11.15	200	80	120
COLLECTORS, BILL AND ACCOUNT	640	690	710	770	50	7.82	80	11.60	50	20	30
COUNTER CLERKS, EXC FOOD	4070	4620	4740	5220	550	13.52	600	12.99	340	120	220
DISPATCHER, STARTER, VEHICLE	990	1010	1020	1080	20	2.03	70	6.94	50	10	40
ENUMERATORS AND INTERVIEWERS	460	510	510	510	50	10.87	0	0.00	20	0	20
ESTIMATORS, INVESTIGATORS, NEC	5150	5620	5700	6120	470	9.13	500	8.90	280	100	180
EXPEDITORS, PROD CONTROLLERS	5630	6130	6210	6550	500	8.89	420	6.86	230	80	150
FILE CLERKS	4740	5200	5240	5400	460	9.71	200	3.85	260	40	220
INSURANCE ADJUST, EXAMINERS	2880	3310	3490	3740	430	14.94	430	13.00	180	90	90
LIBRARY ATTENDANTS, ASSISTANT	2550	2550	2550	2500	0	0.00	-50	1.97	90	-10	100
MAIL CARRIERS, POST OFFICE	4550	4060	3960	3900	-490	10.77	-160	3.95	40	-30	70
MAIL HANDLER, EXC POST OFFICE	2320	2570	2630	2840	250	10.78	270	10.51	150	50	100
MESSENGERS AND OFFICE HELPER	570	560	560	540	-10	1.76	-20	3.58	30	0	30
METER READERS, UTILITIES	450	410	400	400	-40	8.89	-10	2.44	0	0	0
PAYROLL, TIME KEEPING CLERKS	4540	4710	4740	4930	170	3.75	220	4.68	250	40	210
POSTAL CLERKS	4350	3890	3790	3740	-460	10.58	-150	3.86	70	-30	100
PROOFREADERS	630	710	720	770	80	12.70	60	8.46	50	10	40
REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS	490	520	530	600	30	6.13	80	15.39	60	20	40
RECEPTIONISTS	6270	7330	7520	8380	1060	16.91	1050	14.33	560	210	350
SHIPPING, RECEIVING CLERKS	7510	7880	7920	8290	370	4.93	410	5.21	360	80	280
STATISTICAL CLERKS	5340	5480	5560	5690	140	2.63	210	3.84	260	40	220
STOCK CLERKS, STORE KEEPERS	9350	9920	10050	10540	570	6.10	620	6.25	450	120	330
TEACHERS AIDES, EXC MONITORS	3300	3430	3430	3440	130	3.94	10	0.30	70	0	70
TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS	80	90	90	80	10	12.50	-10	11.12	0	0	0
TELEPHONE OPERATORS	5750	5450	5370	5140	-300	5.22	-310	5.69	140	-60	200
TICKET STATION, EXPRESS AGEN	440	1250	1330	1490	810	184.10	240	19.20	90	50	40
WEIGHERS	550	630	640	700	80	14.55	70	11.12	30	10	20
MISC CLERICAL WORKERS, NEC	21040	27390	28510	33080	6350	30.19	5690	20.78	2250	1140	1110

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TABLE 16

CONNECTICUT

PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND
AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1974-1980		EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1980-1985		JOB OPENINGS TOTAL	AVERAGE ANNUAL 1980-1985 OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	AVERAGE ANNUAL 1980-1985 OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT			
CRAFTS AND KINDRED WORKERS	191690	199540	200370	205820	7850	4.10	6280	3.15	6730	1260	5470
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS WORKERS	47700	47790	47590	47700	90	0.19	-90	0.19	1320	-20	1340
CARPENTERS AND APPRENTICES	15150	14930	14800	14640	-220	1.46	-290	1.95	380	-60	440
BRICK AND STONEMASONS AND AP	2230	2160	2140	2080	-70	3.14	-80	3.71	30	-20	50
BULLDOZER OPERATORS	1300	1340	1340	1380	40	3.08	40	2.99	30	10	20
CEMENT AND CONCRETE FINISHER	590	590	580	590	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	0	10
ELECTRICIANS AND APPRENTICES	8620	8810	8810	8920	190	2.21	110	1.25	240	20	220
EXCAVATING, GRADING, MACH OP	2950	3060	3070	3250	110	3.73	190	6.21	90	40	50
FLOOR LAYERS, EXC TILE SETTE	350	320	310	290	-30	8.58	-30	9.38	0	-10	10
PAINTERS AND APPRENTICES	6280	6210	6180	6140	-70	1.12	-70	1.13	250	-10	260
PAPERHANGERS	440	430	430	420	-10	2.28	-10	2.33	20	0	20
PLASTERERS AND APPRENTICES	140	110	110	90	-30	21.43	-20	18.19	0	0	0
PLUMBERS, PIPEFITTERS AND AP	6720	6890	6890	6980	170	2.53	90	1.31	240	20	220
ROOFER AND SLATERS	1100	1150	1150	1170	50	4.55	20	1.74	20	0	20
STRUCTURAL METAL CRAFT WORKE	1280	1290	1280	1300	10	0.79	10	0.78	20	0	20
TILESETTERS	550	510	500	480	-40	7.28	-30	5.89	0	-10	10
BLUE COLLAR WORKER SUPVR, NEC	29730	31030	31220	32440	1300	4.38	1410	4.55	1130	280	850
METALWORKING CRAFT WORKERS	37130	38190	38370	39320	1060	2.86	1130	2.96	1320	230	1090
BLACKSMITHS	70	70	70	70	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
BOILERMAKERS	410	480	480	550	70	17.08	70	14.59	30	10	20
HEAT TREATERS,ANNEALERS ETC	1040	900	880	780	-140	13.47	-120	13.34	10	-20	30
FORGE AND HAMMER OPERATORS	640	590	590	590	-50	7.82	0	0.00	20	0	20
JOB AND DIE SETTERS, METAL	6640	7370	7540	8070	730	11.00	700	9.50	340	140	200
MACHINISTS AND APPRENTICES	10410	10510	10560	10530	100	0.97	20	0.20	300	0	300
MILLWRIGHTS	1140	1230	1240	1290	90	7.90	60	4.88	40	10	30
MOLDERS,METAL AND APPRENTICE	1400	1360	1350	1340	-40	2.86	-20	1.48	40	0	40
PATTERN AND MODEL MAKERS	1000	860	840	780	-140	14.00	-80	9.31	20	-20	40
ROLLERS AND FINISHERS, METAL	580	550	540	540	-30	5.18	-10	1.82	20	0	20
SHEETMETAL WORKERS AND APPR	4520	4620	4600	4700	100	2.22	80	1.74	120	20	100
TOOL AND DIEMAKERS AND APPR	9270	9650	9690	10070	380	4.10	420	4.36	370	80	290

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TABLE 10

CONNECTICUT

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AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1974-1980		EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1980-1985		AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980-1985		
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
MECHANICS, REPAIRERS, INSTALLER	42900	47570	48150	51010	4670	10.89	3440	7.24	1800	690	1110
AIR COND, HEATING, REFRIG MECH	3480	3730	3810	4160	250	7.19	430	11.53	180	90	90
AIRCRAFT MECHANICS	3540	3950	4020	4190	410	11.59	240	6.08	130	50	80
AUTO ACCESSORIES INSTALLERS	140	200	200	230	60	42.86	30	15.00	10	10	0
AUTO BODY REPAIRERS	2340	2640	2640	2640	300	12.83	0	0.00	40	0	40
AUTO MECHANICS AND APPR	12740	14480	14630	15300	1740	13.66	820	5.67	440	160	280
DATA PROCESSING MACH REPAIRE	650	1050	1100	1320	400	61.54	270	25.72	60	50	10
FARM IMPLEMENT MECHANICS	460	660	680	760	200	43.48	100	15.16	40	20	20
HEAVY EQUIP MECH, INCL DEISE	10860	11270	11340	11800	410	3.78	530	4.71	440	110	330
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE MECHANIC	1820	1960	1990	2180	140	7.70	220	11.23	80	40	40
LOOM FIXERS	70	50	50	40	-20	28.58	-10	20.00	0	0	0
OFFICE MACHINE REPAIRERS	1320	1730	1780	2060	410	31.07	330	19.08	110	70	40
RADIO, TELEVISION REPAIRERS	1590	1840	1880	2120	250	15.73	280	15.22	100	60	40
RAILROAD, CAR SHOP REPAIRERS	200	190	180	170	-10	5.00	-20	10.53	10	0	10
OTHER MECHANICS AND APPR	3690	3820	3860	4030	130	3.53	210	5.50	150	40	110
PRINTING TRADE CRAFTS WORKERS	7620	7940	7980	7870	320	4.20	-70	0.89	220	-10	230
BOOKBINDERS	390	430	430	430	40	10.26	0	0.00	10	0	10
COMPOSITORS AND TYPESETTERS	3450	3350	3330	3170	-100	2.90	-180	5.38	90	-40	130
ELECTROTYPERS, STEREOTYPERS	50	40	40	40	-10	20.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
ENGRAVERS EXC PHOTOENGRAVERS	270	240	240	230	-30	11.12	-10	4.17	10	0	10
PHOTOENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHER	940	1090	1120	1160	150	15.96	70	6.43	30	10	20
PRINT PRESS OPRS AND APPREN	2530	2780	2820	2850	250	9.89	70	2.52	70	10	60
TRANSPORTATION, PUB UTIL CRAFT	7410	7520	7500	7470	110	1.49	-50	0.67	80	-10	90
ELEC PWR LINE INSTALLER, REPR	1380	1370	1370	1420	-10	0.73	50	3.65	20	10	10
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS	290	340	340	370	50	17.25	30	8.83	20	10	10
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER HELPERS	70	50	50	40	-20	28.58	-10	20.00	0	0	0
POWER STATION OPERATORS	270	270	270	260	0	0.00	-10	3.71	10	0	10
TELEPHONE INSTALLERS, REPAIRE	4660	4790	4770	4720	130	2.79	-70	1.47	40	-10	50
TELEPHONE LINE INSTALR, SPLIC	740	710	700	660	-30	4.06	-50	7.05	0	-10	10

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TABLE 10

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AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1974-1980		EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1980-1985		AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980-1985		
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
OTHER CRAFTS, KINDRED WORKERS	19210	19500	19580	20030	290	1.51	530	2.72	860	110	750
BAKERS	2290	2370	2370	2360	80	3.50	-10	0.43	90	0	90
CABINETMAKERS	1240	1120	1100	1100	-120	9.68	-20	1.79	40	0	40
CARPET INSTALLERS	960	1010	1020	1070	50	5.21	60	5.95	30	10	20
CRANE,DERRICK, AND HOIST OPR	1900	1860	1850	1880	-40	2.11	20	1.08	40	0	40
DECORATORS, WINDOW DRESSERS	1140	1250	1280	1330	110	9.65	80	6.40	70	20	50
DENTAL LABORATORY TECH	450	540	550	600	90	20.00	60	11.11	30	10	20
FURNITURE AND WOOD FINISHERS	230	230	240	250	0	0.00	20	8.70	10	0	10
FURRIERS	40	40	40	30	0	0.00	-10	25.00	10	0	10
GLAZIERS	410	480	490	520	70	17.08	40	8.34	20	10	10
INSPECTORS, LOG AND LUMBER	20	20	20	20	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
INSPECTORS, OTHER	1860	1950	1950	2020	90	4.84	70	3.59	100	10	90
JEWELERS AND WATCHMAKERS	470	480	490	510	10	2.13	30	6.25	40	10	30
MILLERS,GRAIN, FLOUR,FEED	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONIST	120	140	140	170	20	16.67	30	21.43	30	10	20
OPTICIANS,LENS GRINDR,POLISH	850	1190	1230	1440	340	40.00	250	21.01	100	50	50
PIANO,ORGAN TUNERS,REPAIRERS	180	170	180	180	-10	5.56	10	5.89	10	0	10
SHIPFITTERS	380	380	380	370	0	0.00	-10	2.64	10	0	10
SHOE REPAIRERS	450	390	390	390	-60	13.34	0	0.00	40	0	40
SIGN PAINTERS AND LETTERERS	290	340	340	390	50	17.25	50	14.71	30	10	20
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	2130	2000	1980	1910	-120	6.11	-90	4.50	60	-20	80
STONE CUTTERS, STONE CARVERS	80	70	70	70	-10	12.50	0	0.00	0	0	0
TAILORS	860	790	770	730	-70	8.14	-60	7.60	40	-10	50
UPHOLSTERERS	910	880	900	940	-30	3.30	60	6.82	40	10	30
CRAFTS, KINDRED WORKERS, NEC	1920	1840	1820	1770	-80	4.17	-70	3.81	30	-10	40

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	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
OPERATIVES	221320	222530	222550	227350	1210	0.55	4820	2.17	8230	960	7270
OPERATIVES, EXC TRANSPORT	179070	178360	178540	181230	-710	0.40	2870	1.61	6650	570	6080
SEMISKILLED METALWORKING	32000	31700	31740	31670	-300	0.94	-30	0.10	910	-10	920
DRILL PRESS OPERATIVES	2770	2480	2430	2260	-290	10.47	-220	8.88	40	-40	80
FURNACE TENDRS,SMELTRS,POURS	1280	1240	1230	1230	-40	3.13	-10	0.81	40	0	40
GRINDING MACHINE OPERATIVES	5650	5520	5530	5400	-130	2.31	-120	2.18	150	-20	170
HEATERS, METAL	40	30	20	20	-10	25.00	-10	33.34	0	0	0
LATHE, MILLING MACH OPERATIV	4710	4520	4490	4310	-190	4.04	-210	4.65	70	-40	110
METAL PLATERS	1550	1620	1620	1660	70	4.52	40	2.47	60	10	50
OTHER PRECISION MACH OPERATO	3410	3300	3310	3340	-110	3.23	40	1.22	80	10	70
PUNCH STAMPING PRESS OPERATO	4090	4130	4160	4220	40	0.98	90	2.18	190	20	170
SOLDERERS	1210	990	940	790	-220	18.19	-200	20.21	-10	-40	30
WELDERS AND FLAME CUTTERS	7300	7880	7990	8450	580	7.95	570	7.24	300	110	190
SEMISKILLED TEXTILE	4180	2980	2810	2390	-1200	28.71	-590	19.80	0	-120	120
CARDING, LAPPING, COMBING OP	140	90	80	60	-50	35.72	-30	33.34	0	-10	10
KNITTERS, LOOPERS, TOPPERS	110	90	80	70	-20	18.19	-20	22.23	0	0	0
SPINNERS, TWISTERS, WINDERS	1180	840	800	700	-340	28.82	-140	16.67	10	-30	40
WEAVERS	440	300	280	240	-140	31.82	-60	20.00	0	-10	10
OTHER TEXTILE OPERATIVES	2300	1660	1560	1320	-640	27.83	-340	20.49	-10	-70	60
SEMISKILLED PACKNG, INSPECTNG	33700	34600	34900	36170	900	2.68	1570	4.54	1580	310	1270
CHECKERS, EXAMINERS,ETC,MFG	21990	23280	23620	24840	1290	5.87	1560	6.71	1170	310	860
GRADERS AND SORTERS, MFG	270	210	200	180	-60	22.23	-30	14.29	0	-10	10
MEAT WRAPPERS, RETAIL TRADE	1190	1240	1280	1370	50	4.21	130	10.49	70	30	40
PACKER,WRAP,EX MEAT,PRODUCE	10110	9730	9660	9620	-380	3.76	-110	1.14	330	-20	350
PROD GRDR,PACKER,EX FAC,FARM	120	130	140	160	10	8.34	30	23.08	20	10	10

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TABLE 10

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OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1974-1980		EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1980-1985		JOB OPENINGS	AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS DUE TO	1980-1985 DUE TO
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	GROWTH	SEPARATIONS
OTHER OPERATIVES, EXC TRANSPO	109200	109080	109100	111000	-120	0.11	1920	1.77	4150	380	3770
ASBESTOS, INSULATION WORKERS	550	640	650	700	90	16.37	60	9.38	20	10	10
ASSEMBLERS	26740	27990	28120	29420	1250	4.68	1430	5.11	1230	290	940
BLASTERS	60	50	50	50	-10	16.67	0	0.00	0	0	0
BOTTLING, CANNING OPERATIVES	450	460	470	480	10	2.23	20	4.35	20	0	20
SURVEYOR HELPERS	160	160	160	160	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
CLOTHING IRONERS AND PRESSER	1540	1400	1390	1330	-140	9.10	-70	5.00	50	-10	60
CUTTING OPERATIVES, NEC	3130	3150	3160	3260	20	0.64	110	3.50	140	20	120
DRESSMAKERS, EXC FACTORY	2170	2120	2120	2130	-50	2.31	10	0.48	140	0	140
DRILLERS, EARTH	520	560	550	520	40	7.70	-40	7.15	0	-10	10
DRY WALL INSTALLERS, LATHERS	1000	980	970	940	-20	2.00	-40	4.09	0	-10	10
DYERS	630	560	540	520	-70	11.12	-40	7.15	10	-10	20
FILER, POLISHER, SANDER, BUFFER	4320	4040	4000	3890	-280	6.49	-150	3.72	130	-30	160
GARAGE WRKRS, GAS STATION ATT	5620	5370	5310	5110	-250	4.45	-260	4.85	40	-50	90
LAUNDRY, DRY CLEANING OPERS	2170	2310	2340	2440	140	6.46	130	5.63	130	30	100
MEAT CUTTER, BUTCHERS, EXC MFG	3120	3000	3040	3030	-120	3.85	30	1.00	110	10	100
MEAT CUTTERS, BUTCHERS	130	130	120	130	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	0	10
MILLENERS	30	30	30	20	0	0.00	-10	33.34	0	0	0
MINE OPERATIVES, NEC	170	140	130	110	-30	17.65	-30	21.43	-10	-10	0
MIXING OPERATIVES	1120	1030	1030	1020	-90	8.04	-10	0.98	20	0	20
OILERS, GREASERS, EXC AUTO	460	380	370	330	-80	17.40	-50	13.16	0	-10	10
PAINTERS, MFG ARTICLES	2270	2260	2240	2230	-10	0.45	-30	1.33	40	-10	50
PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS WORKERS	930	1120	1140	1260	190	20.44	140	12.50	70	30	40
RIVETERS AND FASTENERS	610	630	630	650	20	3.28	20	3.18	20	0	20
SAILORS AND DECKHANDS	270	390	400	430	120	44.45	40	10.26	30	10	20
SAWYERS	710	560	540	480	-150	21.13	-80	14.29	10	-20	30
SEWERS AND STITCHERS	7660	6960	6820	6470	-700	9.14	-490	7.05	270	-100	370
SHOEMAKING MACHINE OPERATIVE	210	120	120	120	-90	42.86	0	0.00	0	0	0
FURNACE TENDR, STOKR EX METAL	1760	1610	1600	1540	-150	8.53	-70	4.35	60	-10	70
WINDING OPERATIVES, NEC	1510	1650	1660	1780	140	9.28	130	7.88	70	30	40
MISC MACH OPERATIVES	24970	24590	24630	25130	-380	1.53	540	2.20	950	110	840
OPERATIVES, NEC	14210	14710	14800	15350	500	3.52	640	4.36	590	130	460

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	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	42250	44170	44420	46130	1920	4.55	1960	4.44	1550	390	1160
BOAT OPERATORS	30	30	30	40	0	0.00	10	33.34	0	0	0
BUS DRIVERS	5160	6200	6170	6060	1040	20.16	-140	2.26	260	-30	290
CONDUCTOR,OPERATR,URBAN RAIL	30	40	40	40	10	33.34	0	0.00	0	0	0
DELIVERY AND ROUTE WORKERS	12580	13220	13370	14220	640	5.09	1000	7.57	480	200	280
FORK LIFT,TOW MOTOR OPERATIV	2900	2930	2960	3090	30	1.04	160	5.47	110	30	80
RAIL VEHICLE OPERATORS, NEC	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
PARKING ATTENDANTS	390	410	410	430	20	5.13	20	4.88	20	0	20
RAILROAD BRAKE OPERATORS	290	320	320	340	30	10.35	20	6.25	10	0	10
RAILROAD SWITCH OPERATORS	190	220	220	240	30	15.79	20	9.10	10	0	10
TAXICAB DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS	2460	2600	2660	2880	140	5.70	280	10.77	220	60	160
TRUCK DRIVERS	18220	18210	18230	18820	-10	0.06	610	3.35	450	120	330
SERVICE WORKERS	154570	179230	183210	198700	24660	15.96	19470	10.87	12770	3890	8880
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS	29030	32490	32980	35360	3460	11.92	2870	8.84	2960	570	2390
LODGING QUARTRS CLEANRS EXC	1780	2000	2040	2220	220	12.36	220	11.00	170	40	130
BLDG INTERIOR CLEANERS, NEC	10650	13240	13620	15290	2590	24.32	2050	15.49	1310	410	900
JANITORS AND SEXTONS	16610	17260	17330	17860	650	3.92	600	3.48	1470	120	1350
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	50630	65050	67760	77010	14380	28.38	11960	18.39	4730	2390	2340
BARTENDERS	2670	3660	3850	4510	990	37.08	850	23.23	340	170	170
WAITERS' ASSISTANTS	2350	3050	3180	3630	700	29.79	580	19.02	140	120	20
COOKS, EXC PRIVATE	11560	15780	16580	19420	4220	36.51	3640	23.07	1390	730	660
DISHWASHERS	3050	3620	3730	4050	570	18.69	430	11.88	210	90	120
FOOD COUNTER,FOUNTAIN WORKER	6430	7810	8070	8940	1380	21.47	1130	14.47	510	230	280
WAITERS/WAITRESSES	17520	23240	24330	28090	5720	32.65	4850	20.87	1720	970	750
FOOD WORKERS, NEC, EXC PRIVA	7120	7900	8030	8370	780	10.96	470	5.95	410	90	320
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS	25380	32020	32870	36110	6640	26.17	4090	12.78	2140	820	1320
DENTAL ASSISTANTS	1780	2200	2290	2650	420	23.60	450	20.46	170	90	80
HEALTH AIDES, EXCEPT NURSING	2360	2820	2890	3270	460	19.50	450	15.96	200	90	110
HEALTH TRAINEES	200	180	180	150	-20	10.00	-30	16.67	0	-10	10
LAY MIDWIVES	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
NURSES AIDES, ORDERLIES	14240	17480	17840	19060	3240	22.76	1580	9.04	980	320	660
PRACTICAL NURSES	6800	9350	9670	10980	2550	37.50	1630	17.44	790	330	460

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	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS	18620	19990	20190	21120	1370	7.36	1130	5.66	1250	230	1020
FLIGHT ATTENDANTS	80	140	140	140	60	75.00	0	0.00	10	0	10
ATTEN,RECREATION,AMUSEMENT	850	1000	1010	1100	150	17.65	100	10.00	80	20	60
ATTEN,PERSONAL SERVICE, NEC	880	920	930	950	40	4.55	30	3.27	80	10	70
BAGGAGE PORTERS AND BELLHOPS	90	90	90	80	0	0.00	-10	11.12	0	0	0
BARBERS	2270	2340	2350	2470	70	3.09	130	5.56	170	30	140
BOARDING, LODGING HOUSEKEEPE	300	280	290	300	-20	6.67	20	7.15	30	0	30
BOOTBLACKS	10	0	0	0	-10	100.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
CHILD CARE WORKERS,EXC PRIVA	3980	4090	4120	4210	110	2.77	120	2.94	250	20	230
ELEVATOR OPERATORS	280	200	200	160	-80	28.58	-40	20.00	10	-10	20
HAIRDRESSERS, COSMETOLOGISTS	6570	7290	7380	7840	720	10.96	550	7.55	390	110	280
HOUSEKEEPERS, EXC PRIVATE	1650	1660	1660	1640	10	0.61	-20	1.21	80	0	80
SCHOOL MONITORS	420	490	500	520	70	16.67	30	6.13	20	10	10
USHERS, RECREATION, AMUSEMEN	260	260	260	280	0	0.00	20	7.70	10	0	10
WELFARE SERVICE AIDES	970	1220	1270	1430	250	25.78	210	17.22	100	40	60
PROTECTIVE AND SERVICE WORKER	20860	21230	21180	22090	370	1.78	860	4.06	1230	170	1060
CROSSING GUARD, BRIDGETENDER	1230	1100	1080	1110	-130	10.57	10	0.91	140	0	140
FIREFIGHTERS	4410	4440	4410	4640	30	0.69	200	4.51	110	40	70
GUARDS	7830	7840	7800	7970	10	0.13	130	1.66	680	30	650
MARSHALS AND CONSTABLES	30	40	40	50	10	33.34	10	25.00	0	0	0
POLICE AND DETECTIVES	7090	7510	7560	8010	420	5.93	500	6.66	250	100	150
SHERIFFS AND BAILIFFS	280	300	300	310	20	7.15	10	3.34	50	0	50
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	10000	8450	8230	7030	-1550	15.50	-1420	16.81	340	-280	620
CHILD CARE WORKERS	2900	2330	2280	1870	-570	19.66	-460	19.75	40	-90	130
COOKS, PRIVATE	360	310	300	260	-50	13.89	-50	16.13	20	-10	30
HOUSEKEEPERS, PRIVATE	1010	870	850	740	-140	13.87	-130	14.95	50	-30	80
LAUNDERERS,PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	60	40	40	30	-20	33.34	-10	25.00	0	0	0
PRI HOUSEHOLD CLEANRS,SERVAN	5670	4890	4760	4130	-780	13.76	-760	15.55	230	-150	380

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	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	57180	57490	57660	59360	310	0.55	1870	3.26	2110	370	1740
ANIMAL CARETAKERS, EXC FARM	3210	3330	3350	3420	120	3.74	90	2.71	150	20	130
CARPENTERS, HELPERS	980	880	860	810	-100	10.21	-70	7.96	10	-10	20
CONSTRUCTION LABORERS,OTHER	9730	9130	8990	8800	-600	6.17	-330	3.62	140	-70	210
FISHERS, HUNTERS AND TRAPPER	340	280	280	330	-60	17.65	50	17.86	20	10	10
FREIGHT, MATERIAL HANDLERS	8960	9150	9180	9530	190	2.13	380	4.16	320	80	240
GARBAGE COLLECTORS	1370	1530	1540	1700	160	11.68	170	11.12	60	30	30
GARDENRS,GROUNDKEEPR,EXC FAR	10650	10610	10590	10780	-40	0.38	170	1.61	670	30	640
LONGSHORE WORKERS, STEVEDORE	120	160	170	180	40	33.34	20	12.50	10	0	10
TIMBERCUTTING,LOGGING WORKER	100	90	90	80	-10	10.00	-10	11.12	0	0	0
STOCK HANDLERS	11380	11800	12070	12790	420	3.70	990	8.39	340	200	140
TEAMSTERS	10	10	20	10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
VEHICLE WASHERS,EQUIP CLEANE	2250	2390	2400	2500	140	6.23	110	4.61	70	20	50
WAREHOUSE LABORERS,NEC	1460	1430	1430	1410	-30	2.06	-20	1.40	40	0	40
OTHER LABORERS	6620	6690	6710	7020	70	1.06	330	4.94	350	70	280
FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS	14960	11480	11250	10720	-3480	23.27	-760	6.63	490	-150	640
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	5570	4310	4230	4080	-1260	22.63	-230	5.34	290	-50	340
FARMERS (OWNERS AND TENANTS)	5030	3840	3760	3580	-1190	23.66	-260	6.78	270	-50	320
FARM MANAGERS	540	470	470	500	-70	12.97	30	6.39	20	10	10
FARM LABORERS,FARM SUPERVISOR	9390	7170	7020	6630	-2220	23.65	-540	7.54	200	-110	310
FARM LABOR SUPERVISORS	400	320	320	320	-80	20.00	0	0.00	10	0	10
FARM LABORERS,WAGE WRKRS	7180	5470	5350	5050	-1710	23.82	-420	7.68	140	-80	220
FARM LABORERS,UNPAID FAMILY	1710	1280	1250	1170	-430	25.15	-110	8.60	60	-20	80
FARM LABORERS,SELF-EMPL	110	110	110	100	0	0.00	-10	9.10	10	0	10

TOTALS MAY NOT AGREE WITH THE SUM
OF THE PARTS DUE TO ROUNDING

Recent Trends in Unemployment

In fiscal year 1981 the state's unemployment rate is forecast to be 5.6 percent of the labor force, or approximately 88,500 persons. Joblessness is expected to be considerably higher among nonwhite workers than among those that are white. Nonwhite jobless women are anticipated to comprise 11.7 percent of their numbers in the labor force, or approximately 8,500 out-of-work persons, while nonwhite men are expected to show a 9.9 percent rate or some 6,700 jobless. The largest ratios of joblessness among nonwhite women is expected to be fairly evenly distributed among the age groups which include those 44 years and under. Among nonwhite men the most significant impact is expected to be among the younger age groups, from 16 to 24 years of age. The 65 and over age category will also experience a high incidence of joblessness, 16.5 percent.

Among whites, women, with a 5.8 percent unemployment rate, will post a higher rate than men at 4.5 percent. Teen-age unemployment among white women will be high with the rates tapering off steadily in the older age categories through age 64. The same trend will be apparent among white men also.

The lowest incidence of joblessness among whites is anticipated in the 45 to 64 age group, 2.9 percent for men and 4.6 percent for women. This same age group among nonwhite women is also expected to show the lowest rate of unemployment, 7.5 percent, while for nonwhite men joblessness should be lowest in the 35 to 44 age category, at 5.8 percent.

In the past two calendar years, 1978 and 1979, state unemployment on a monthly basis fluctuated somewhat. In 1978 the jobless level decreased steadily from a high of 94,000 or 6.3 percent of the state labor force in January to 78,000 or 5.2 percent in May. The total increased to 80,100 and 79,900 in June and July respectively, but, as a proportion of the labor force, remained at 5.2 percent. Unemployment edged downward to 5.0 percent in August then dropped during the fall months to 4.4 and 4.3 percent. In December joblessness climbed to 73,000 or 4.7 percent.

Unemployment increased seasonally in January 1979 to 86,300 or 5.6 percent and remained near that level through the first quarter before edging downward to 75,700 or 4.8 percent in May. During the months of June and July the entrance into the labor force of recent graduates, students and temporary summer workers inflated the jobless total which reached 88,700 or 5.5 percent in July. Subsequently the total tapered off to a low for the year of 73,900 or 4.7 percent in September and October. By December the number of state job seekers advanced to 79,900 or 5.0 percent. In terms of numbers of persons, joblessness averaged 79,000 in 1978 and 81,000 in 1979. However, as a proportion of the average labor force, the rate was down slightly from 5.2 to 5.1 percent.

For the first five months of 1979 the unemployment rate for Connecticut ran lower than the corresponding months of 1978. However, in all but one of the subsequent months (August), the rate was above that of the corresponding month of the previous year. Following the usual seasonal pattern, joblessness again rose in January 1980 to 94,100 or 6.0 percent then dropped in February to 87,300 or 5.7 percent.

The higher level of unemployment projected for fiscal year 1981, an average 88,500 persons or 5.6 percent, is expected to reflect nationwide recessionary trends. Tables of unemployment by age, race and sex are attached to this report.

TABLE 11

CONNECTICUT

PROJECTED NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED BY RACE AND SEX (AGE 16+)

FY 1981

	PERSONS IN LABOR FORCE	PERSONS UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
TOTAL	1,580,499	88,510	5.6
White Male	785,104	35,278	4.5
White Female	654,106	37,968	5.8
Nonwhite Male	68,033	6,723	9.9
Nonwhite Female	73,256	8,541	11.7

TABLE 12

CONNECTICUT

PROJECTED NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED BY RACE, SEX AND AGE (16+)

WHITE MALES

FY 1981

AGE	PERSONS IN LABOR FORCE	PERSONS UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
16 - 17	36,898	4,491	12.2
18 - 19	37,855	2,845	7.5
20 - 24	99,497	6,260	6.3
25 - 34	154,679	6,327	4.1
35 - 44	153,535	4,543	3.0
45 - 64	255,314	7,285	2.9
65 +	47,326	3,527	7.5
TOTAL	785,104	35,278	4.5

WHITE FEMALES

FY 1981

AGE	PERSONS IN LABOR FORCE	PERSONS UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
16 - 17	44,972	6,203	13.8
18 - 19	38,011	2,668	7.0
20 - 24	96,561	5,927	6.1
25 - 34	132,821	6,703	5.0
35 - 44	126,262	5,884	4.7
45 - 64	195,898	8,995	4.6
65 +	19,581	1,588	8.1
TOTAL	654,106	37,968	5.8

TABLE 13

CONNECTICUT

PROJECTED NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED BY RACE, SEX AND AGE (16+)

NONWHITE MALES

FY 1981

AGE	PERSONS IN LABOR FORCE	PERSONS UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
16 - 17	2,905	713	24.5
18 - 19	4,221	789	18.7
20 - 24	11,153	1,484	13.3
25 - 34	21,608	1,673	7.7
35 - 44	12,535	733	5.8
45 - 64	13,519	986	7.3
65 +	2,092	345	16.5
TOTAL	68,033	6,723	9.9

NONWHITE FEMALES

FY 1981

AGE	PERSONS IN LABOR FORCE	PERSONS UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
16 - 17	4,012	681	17.0
18 - 19	4,304	514	11.9
20 - 24	12,721	1,569	12.3
25 - 34	22,902	2,881	12.6
35 - 44	14,526	1,764	12.1
45 - 64	13,529	1,020	7.5
65 +	1,262	112	8.8
TOTAL	73,256	8,541	11.7

TABLE 14

CONNECTICUT

UNEMPLOYMENT

MONTH	1979 NUMBER	1979 PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE	1978 NUMBER	1978 PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE	CHANGE, 1978 to 1979 NET	CHANGE, 1978 to 1979 PERCENT
January	86,300	5.6	94,000	6.3	-7,700	- 8.2
February	87,300	5.7	93,000	6.3	-5,700	- 6.1
March	86,100	5.5	89,700	6.1	-3,600	- 4.0
April	81,300	5.2	82,800	5.5	-1,500	- 1.8
May	75,700	4.8	78,000	5.2	-2,300	- 2.9
June	85,000	5.3	80,100	5.2	+4,900	+ 6.1
July	88,700	5.5	79,900	5.2	+8,800	+11.0
August	78,200	4.9	76,600	5.0	+1,600	+ 2.1
September	73,900	4.7	67,500	4.4	+6,400	+ 9.5
October	73,900	4.7	66,000	4.3	+7,900	+12.0
November	75,600	4.8	67,100	4.3	+8,500	+12.7
December	79,900	5.0	73,400	4.7	+6,500	+ 8.9
Statewide - Annual Average	81,000	5.1	79,000	5.2	+2,000	+ 2.5

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The estimate of the number of insured unemployed represents almost 44 percent of all unemployed workers. In mid-April 1980 an estimated 35,520 persons comprised the insured unemployed in Connecticut. This was a relatively slight increase of 624 from the tally of one year earlier. Of the latest total seven out of ten were men, representing about a five percent increase over a year ago. Two out of three, 23,726, were under 45 years of age with almost three quarters of these being men. Of the 11,765 claimants 45 years of age and over, men outnumbered women two to one.

By industry attachment 32.3 percent of the insured unemployed were last employed in manufacturing jobs. This was down slightly from 32.7 percent in April 1979. However, claimants with backgrounds in construction made up 28.9 percent of the total, up from 20.1 percent in the corresponding month a year ago. This indicates the effects of the current slackness in construction, which reflect nationwide economic factors. Wholesale and retail trade showed 15.2 percent, down from 17.2 percent a year earlier while claimants with backgrounds in service occupations were down to 12.9 percent from 14.7 percent last year. About half of the factory workers were previously attached to the metalworking industries. Nearly half, 49.1 percent, of those unemployed were out of work from five to fourteen weeks while 28 percent were jobless between fifteen and twenty six weeks. By occupational classification about one quarter, 25.1 percent, were structural workers, up from 17.2 percent a year earlier and a further indication of the economic slowdown within the construction industry. There were 13.7 percent clerical and sales workers, 11.3 percent professional, technical and managerial

personnel, 8.7 percent machine trade workers, 6.6 percent each of bench work and service workers and 11.3 percent who had been engaged in various other miscellaneous occupations.

TABLE 15

ES-203 - CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
SURVEY PERIOD APRIL 13 - 19, 1980

TOTAL - ALL LMAS
AGE AND SEX OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

AGE IN YEARS	TOTAL	PERCENT	MEN	PERCENT	WOMEN	PERCENT
TOTAL	35,520	100.000	25,031	100.000	10,489	100.000
TOTAL UNDER 45	23,726	66.796	17,412	69.562	6,314	60.196
UNDER 25	6,800	19.144	5,176	20.678	1,624	15.483
25 - 34	10,852	30.552	7,930	31.681	2,921	27.849
35 - 44	6,075	17.103	4,306	17.203	1,769	16.865
TOTAL 45 & OVER	11,765	33.122	7,590	30.322	4,175	39.804
45 - 54	5,429	15.284	3,472	13.871	1,957	18.658
55 - 64	4,567	12.858	2,958	11.817	1,609	15.340
65 & OVER	1,769	4.980	1,160	4.634	609	5.806
INA	29	0.082	29	0.116	0	0.000

TABLE 16

ES-203 - CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
SURVEY PERIOD APRIL 13 - 19, 1980

TOTAL - ALL LMAS
INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT, BY SEX AND DURATION

INDUSTRY	TOTAL NUMBER	PERCENT	INA	NUMBER BY SEX MEN	WOMEN	NUMBER BY WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT 1-2	3-4	5-14	15-26	27-52	53-OVER	ARITHMETIC MEAN
TOTAL	35,520	100.000	0	25,031	10,489	4,226	3,856	17,434	9,960	43	0	10.9
MINING	94	0.265	0	94	0	14	0	65	14	0	0	9.7
CONSTRUCTION	10,265	28.899	0	9,946	319	884	942	5,560	2,863	14	0	11.0
MANUFACTURING	11,482	32.325	0	6,502	4,980	1,979	1,312	4,995	3,197	0	0	10.5
FOOD	362	1.019	0	181	181	65	94	116	87	0	0	7.7
TOBACCO	123	0.346	0	94	29	7	0	43	72	0	0	16.0
TEXTILE MILL	609	1.715	0	406	203	80	116	341	72	0	0	8.1
APPAREL	1,254	3.530	0	261	993	159	203	326	565	0	0	12.8
LUMBER	196	0.552	0	138	58	29	58	58	51	0	0	10.4
FURNITURE	304	0.856	0	101	203	101	14	145	43	0	0	7.9
PAPER	312	0.878	0	203	109	65	36	101	109	0	0	11.1
PRINTING	290	0.816	0	181	109	29	43	116	101	0	0	12.2
CHEMICALS	225	0.633	0	174	51	14	22	101	87	0	0	12.0
PETROLEUM	109	0.307	0	72	36	7	14	58	29	0	0	11.6
RUBBER	536	1.509	0	304	232	65	0	210	261	0	0	13.5
LEATHER	101	0.284	0	58	43	14	0	43	43	0	0	12.9
STONE	631	1.776	0	478	152	101	51	355	123	0	0	9.6
PRIMARY METAL	863	2.430	0	732	130	87	80	442	254	0	0	11.1
FABRICATED MTL	2,544	7.162	0	1,472	1,073	587	246	1,211	500	0	0	9.2
MACHINERY	870	2.449	0	558	312	188	130	304	246	0	0	9.5
ELEC MACHINERY	797	2.244	0	362	435	181	87	341	188	0	0	9.4
TRANSPORTATION	283	0.797	0	181	101	36	14	159	72	0	0	10.0
INSTRUMENTS	290	0.816	0	123	167	87	43	101	58	0	0	8.9
MISC MFG	783	2.204	0	420	362	72	58	420	232	0	0	13.0
TRANS PUB UTIL	1,348	3.795	0	1,037	312	232	159	645	297	14	0	10.4
WHLSL RTL TRADE	5,386	15.163	0	3,139	2,247	565	732	2,675	1,414	0	0	10.7
FIN INS REL EST	747	2.103	0	297	449	72	130	428	116	0	0	9.2
SERVICES	4,589	12.919	0	2,914	1,675	362	486	2,298	1,443	0	0	11.8
PUBLIC ADMIN	1,435	4.040	0	971	464	80	94	703	544	14	0	13.3
ALL OTHER	145	0.408	0	116	29	22	0	65	58	0	0	11.9
INA	29	0.082	0	14	14	14	0	0	14	0	0	14.0

TABLE 17

ES-203 - CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
SURVEY PERIOD APRIL 13 - 19, 1980

TOTAL - ALL LMAS
CURRENT DURATION BY OCCUPATION

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	LINE NO.	TOTAL	PERCENT	NUMBER BY WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT 1-2	3-4	5-14	15-26	27-52	53-OVER	ARITHMETIC MEAN
TOTAL	001	35,520	100.000	4,226	3,856	17,434	9,960	43	0	10.9
0, 1 - TOTAL PROF., TECH., & MGR.	010	4,016	11.306	348	420	2,124	1,109	14	0	11.3
2 TOTAL -LINES 021 & 022-	020	4,871	13.713	522	667	2,443	1,240	0	0	10.9
CLERICAL 20-24 CLERICAL	021	3,675	10.346	413	551	1,790	921	0	0	10.8
& SALES 25-29 SALES	022	1,196	3.367	109	116	652	319	0	0	11.3
3 TOTAL -LINES 031 & 032-	030	2,349	6.613	254	254	964	877	0	0	12.0
SERVICES 30 DOMESTIC	031	80	0.225	7	0	14	58	0	0	16.8
31-39 SERVICE, OTHER	032	2,269	6.388	246	254	950	819	0	0	11.8
4 - TOTAL FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY, & RELATED	040	848	2.387	29	29	428	362	0	0	14.3
5 TOTAL -LINES 051 - 053-	050	979	2.756	51	105	464	355	0	0	11.8
PROCESSING HIGH	051	254	0.715	7	14	145	87	0	0	12.8
MEDIUM	052	725	2.041	43	94	319	268	0	0	11.4
LOW	053	0	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6 TOTAL -LINES 061 - 063-	060	3,081	8.674	391	217	1,435	1,037	0	0	11.3
MACHINE HIGH	061	1,153	3.246	130	72	464	486	0	0	12.4
TRADE MEDIUM	062	1,841	5.183	246	130	942	522	0	0	10.7
LOW	063	87	0.245	14	14	29	29	0	0	9.0
7 TOTAL -LINES 071 - 073-	070	2,263	6.653	362	348	971	681	0	0	10.4
HIGH	071	493	1.388	43	43	203	203	0	0	12.6
BENCH WORK MEDIUM	072	1,790	5.039	283	290	739	478	0	0	10.1
LOW	073	80	0.225	36	14	29	0	0	0	3.5
8 TOTAL -LINES 081 - 083-	080	8,931	25.144	797	841	4,777	2,501	14	0	11.2
STRUCTURAL HIGH	081	4,117	11.591	486	515	2,073	1,044	0	0	10.3
WORK MEDIUM	082	4,197	11.816	275	312	2,327	1,269	14	0	11.9
LOW	083	616	1.734	36	14	377	188	0	0	12.4
9 TOTAL -LINES 091 - 093-	090	4,001	11.264	522	370	1,877	1,218	14	0	11.3
HIGH	091	681	1.917	22	65	304	290	0	0	12.6
MISC. MEDIUM	092	3,117	8.775	449	254	1,515	884	14	0	11.1
LOW	093	203	0.572	51	51	58	43	0	0	8.9
INA 10 INFORMATION NOT AVAIL.	099	4,081	11.489	950	602	1,950	580	0	0	8.1

TABLE 18

ES-203 - CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
SURVEY PERIOD APRIL 13 - 19, 1980

TOTAL - ALL LMAS
AGE AND SEX BY CURRENT DURATION

WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT	TOTAL NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER BY AGE: UNDER 45 YEARS	NUMBER BY AGE: 45 YEARS & OVER
TOTAL	35,520	100.000	23,726	11,765
1 - 2	4,226	11.898	2,776	1,450
3 - 4	3,856	10.856	2,740	1,102
5 -14	17,434	49.082	11,910	5,509
15 -26	9,960	28.041	6,256	3,704
27 -52	43	0.121	43	0
53 & OVER	0	0.000	0	0
MEN	25,031	100.000	17,412	7,590
1 - 2	2,631	10.511	1,812	819
3 - 4	2,457	9.816	1,769	674
5 -14	12,729	50.853	8,974	3,740
15 -26	7,184	28.700	4,828	2,356
27 -52	29	0.116	29	0
53 & OVER	0	0.000	0	0
WOMEN	10,489	100.000	6,314	4,175
1 - 2	1,595	15.206	964	631
3 - 4	1,399	13.338	971	428
5 -14	4,705	44.857	2,936	1,769
15 -26	2,776	26.466	1,428	1,348
27 -52	14	0.133	14	0
53 & OVER	0	0.000	0	0
INA	0	0.000	0	0

Active Applicants and E. S. Unfilled Job Openings

The total number of applicants seeking employment exceeded the number of jobs on file with Connecticut Job Service offices by a ratio of six to one in March 1980. For an aggregate 14,788 unfilled openings there were 85,811 applicants. About one quarter of the applicants (21,326) had backgrounds in clerical and sales occupations and this category had the largest number of job openings, 2,908, for a ratio of seven applicants to one opening. The next largest number of applicants, 14,917, was reported in the service classification, which also had the second largest number of job openings, 2,581, for a ratio of six to one. Professional, technical and managerial applicants numbered 11,564 for 2,229 openings, a ratio of five to one. Structural work candidates totaled 9,002 applying for 2,512 openings for a ratio of four applicants to each opening. The machine trades also had four applicants for each opening with 8,474 applicants and 2,199 openings. There were six applicants for each bench work opening, 6,856 applicants and 1,169 openings.

Female applicants, at 51.4 percent of the total outnumbered male job seekers. This was down slightly from 52.3 percent a year earlier. The proportion of economically disadvantaged, at 32.5 percent of the total, was down from 37.3 percent in March 1979. Minority job seekers listed were up from 32.3 to 33.8 percent. Job applicants who are veterans declined sharply from 15.6 to 11.3 percent. Applicants under twenty-two years of age advanced from 16.0 percent of the total one year earlier to 19.8 percent in March 1980. Those persons forty-five years of age or older were down from 21.4 to 17.8 percent. Eligible claimants, as a proportion of the total, were down considerably from 50.4 to 39.5 percent over the year.

TABLE 19

CONNECTICUT

JOB OPENINGS DATA

MARCH 1980

OCCUPATION	OPENINGS BEGINNING OF MONTH	OPENINGS RECEIVED	UNFILLED OPENINGS
Professional, Technical and Managerial	1,971	1,050	2,234
Clerical and Sales	2,885	2,223	2,910
Service	2,534	1,128	2,528
Farming, Fishing and Forestry	294	1,297	1,354
Processing Materials	253	231	290
Machine Trades	2,130	1,130	2,319
Bench Work	957	784	1,213
Structural Work	2,327	1,177	2,494
Miscellaneous	769	843	808
TOTAL	14,120	9,863	16,150

TABLE 20

CONNECTICUT

APPLICANTS ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK*

(ESARS: MARCH 1980, MARCH 1979)

	MARCH 1980		MARCH 1979	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
TOTAL	93,322	100.0	90,859	100.0
Female	47,950	51.4	47,516	52.3
Economically Disadvantaged	30,374	32.5	33,903	37.3
Minority Total	31,543	33.8	29,326	32.3
Black Not Hispanic	20,436	21.9	19,428	21.4
Hispanic	10,434	11.2	9,502	10.5
Handicapped	7,093	7.6	6,962	7.7
Veteran Total	10,558	11.3	14,204	15.6
Vietnam Veteran	3,074	3.3	3,326	3.7
Special Veteran	731	0.8	866	0.9
Under 22 Years	18,447	19.8	14,524	16.0
45 Years or Older	16,652	17.8	19,443	21.4
Eligible Claimants	36,900	39.5	45,749	50.4

*The total represented includes all applicants, including those without a DOT Code who are not registered by occupation.

TABLE 21

CONNECTICUT

ACTIVE APPLICANTS AND JOB BANK OPENINGS*

MARCH 1980

OCCUPATION	APPLICANTS	UNFILLED OPENINGS	RATIO APPLICANTS OPENINGS
Professional, Technical and Managerial	11,564	2,229	5:1
Clerical and Sales	21,326	2,908	7:1
Service	14,917	2,581	6:1
Farming, Fishing and Forestry	1,528	143	11:1
Processing Materials	1,952	260	8:1
Machine Trades	8,474	2,199	4:1
Bench Work	6,856	1,169	6:1
Structural Work	9,002	2,512	4:1
Miscellaneous	10,192	787	13:1
TOTAL	85,811	14,788	6:1

*This total does not include partial registrants with the Employment Service who have not yet received a DOT Code and are therefore omitted from total applicants by occupation.

Estimate of Needs for Employment Related Services

Persons who will be in need of employment related services in Connecticut are estimated to total 441,300 in fiscal year 1981. These are expected to include 300,920 different individuals who will at some time during the year experience an interval of joblessness. These will include 131,940 white males and 127,190 white females. Nonwhites are expected to include 25,620 females and 20,170 males. Those persons considered as long-term unemployed, which are expected to be included in this total, will number some 18,440. This figure will include 9,410 white males and 5,340 white females. Also included will be 2,100 nonwhite males and 1,590 nonwhite females. These persons are expected to be jobless for fifteen weeks or longer and therefore will be particularly in need of help in securing a job. Others who will be included in the overall number of projected unemployed persons will be an estimated 9,040 unemployed Vietnam veterans as well as 32,240 public assistance recipients who will be registered with the Connecticut Job Service. On the basis of the past fiscal year it is estimated that over three quarters of these public assistance recipients will be persons registered with the Work Incentive Programs (WIN). All persons applying for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) are required to register for WIN unless exempt. Those exempt from registration include children under 16 and up to 21, if they attend school full time; the sick, disabled, or elderly; people living too far from a WIN project to take part; people caring for a sick or disabled member of the household; mothers or other relatives caring for children under six; and mothers or other women caring for children in homes where fathers or other male relatives register. Also, people not required to register may volunteer for WIN

TABLE 22

CONNECTICUT

NEED FOR EMPLOYMENT-RELATED SERVICES

		MALES		FEMALES	
	TOTAL	WHITE	NONWHITE	WHITE	NONWHITE
Unemployed	304,920	131,940	20,170	127,190	25,620
Long Term Unemployed	18,440	9,410	2,100	5,340	1,590
*Unemployed Vietnam Veterans	9,040	7,150	1,570	260	60
*Public Assistance Recipients Registered with Connecticut Job Service	32,240	3,150	4,870	9,870	14,350
Employed Part-Time for Economic Reasons	136,380	44,850	9,240	69,770	12,520
TOTAL	441,300	176,790	29,410	196,960	38,140

*Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS)

Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged

It is projected that in fiscal year 1981 there will be 365,820 persons below the poverty level in Connecticut. This is anticipated to include 11.3 percent of all persons in the state and a rise of 153,630 over 1970. Of the total persons below the poverty level, 249,580 will be white and 116,240 will be nonwhite which is comprised of black persons and those of other racial groups. Persons in families, numbering 199,570, are expected to make up about 55 percent of the state's poor. This will be an increase of 49,440 since 1970 and will include 117,900 white and 81,670 nonwhite persons. The 166,250 unrelated persons should include 131,680 whites and 34,570 nonwhites and be 104,190 above the total for 1970.

Related children under eighteen below the poverty level are projected to total 89,270 in 1981. This is an increase of 10,630 over the eleven-year interval. Almost two-thirds of these, 56,600, will be from six to seventeen years old, 6,590 above the 1970 total. Slightly more than half, 29,330, are expected to be white and 27,270 nonwhite. Those related children under six years of age are projected to number 32,670, with 20,530 being white and 12,140 nonwhite. Those children under six in families with a male head are expected to total 13,910, some 1,370 above eleven years previously with over one-third being nonwhite. Related children six to seventeen years of age in families with a male head are expected to number 6,470 with the majority of these being white.

Families with female heads are expected to show a total of 50,130 related children between the ages of six and seventeen. Of these, the majority, 26,960, are anticipated to be nonwhite. Children under six years of age in families with a female head should number 18,760 with four out of ten (7,320) being nonwhite.

People sixty five years of age and over below the poverty level are projected to total 125,250 in 1981. This represents an increase of 79,120 in the eleven-year interval. Of this number 114,550 are expected to be white and 10,700 nonwhite. In 1970, of the population sixty five years of age and over (46,130), there were 43,700 whites and 2,430 nonwhites. As a proportion of older people below the poverty level, nonwhites should show an increase from 5.3 percent in 1970 to 8.5 percent in 1981.

An economically disadvantaged individual is one who is a member of a family which receives cash welfare payments or has a total annual income for the twelve months prior to application in relation to family size and location that does not exceed the most recently established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

The level of family income used to determine whether or not a person is poor, has been raised by the U. S. Labor Department's Office of Management and Budget to reflect increases in consumer prices over the past year. The revised poverty level guidelines are as follows:

TABLE 23

POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES FOR ALL STATES EXCEPT ALASKA AND HAWAII

Size Of Family Unit	Nonfarm Family	Farm Family
1	$3,790	$3,250
2	5,010	4,280
3	6,230	5,310
4	7,450	6,340
5	8,670	7,370
6	9,890	8,400

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,220 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,030 for each additional member in a farm family.

POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR ALASKA

Size Of Family Unit	Nonfarm Family	Farm Family
1	$ 4,760	$ 4,090
2	6,280	5,370
3	7,800	6,650
4	9,320	7,930
5	10,840	9,210
6	12,360	10,490

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,520 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,280 for each additional member in a farm family.

POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR HAWAII

Size Of Family Unit	Nonfarm Family	Farm Family
1	$ 4,370	$3,760
2	5,770	4,940
3	7,170	6,120
4	8,570	7,300
5	9,970	8,480
6	11,370	9,660

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,400 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,180 for each additional member in a farm family.

TABLE 24

CONNECTICUT

PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

	1970			1981		
	TOTAL	WHITE	NONWHITE	TOTAL	WHITE	NONWHITE
TOTAL	212,190	171,130	41,060	365,820	249,580	116,240
Persons in Family	150,130	114,910	35,220	199,570	117,900	81,670
Unrelated Persons	62,060	56,220	5,840	166,250	131,680	34,570

TABLE 25

POPULATION 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY POVERTY STATUS

	1970			1981		
	TOTAL	WHITE	NONWHITE	TOTAL	WHITE	NONWHITE
TOTAL	273,420	264,890	8,530	361,470	347,540	13,930
Above Poverty Level	227,290	221,190	6,100	236,220	232,990	3,230
Below Poverty Level	46,130	43,700	2,430	125,250	114,550	10,700

TABLE 26

RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

	1970			1981		
	TOTAL	WHITE	NONWHITE	TOTAL	WHITE	NONWHITE
TOTAL Such Persons	78,640	55,770	22,870	89,270	49,860	39,410
BY AGE						
Under 6	28,630	20,060	8,570	32,670	20,530	12,140
6 - 17	50,010	35,710	14,300	56,600	29,330	27,270
BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND AGE						
Male Head						
Under 6	12,540	10,140	2,400	13,910	9,090	4,820
6 - 17	21,870	17,880	3,990	6,470	6,160	310
Female Head						
Under 6	16,080	9,920	6,160	18,760	11,440	7,320
6 - 17	28,140	17,830	10,310	50,130	23,170	26,960

Barriers to Employment of the Economically Disadvantaged

Economically disadvantaged persons are likely to be impeded by a lack of adequate education or suitable skills for many available jobs. Also in many cases they do not have sufficient experience necessary to be hired.

Language problems can also be an impediment, particularly in holding a job, as persons without a thorough knowledge of English could have difficulty understanding both verbal and written instructions. Many economically disadvantaged have health difficulties which limit their employment possibilities. A variety of personal problems may also beset the economically disadvantaged. Difficulty in providing for the care of young children is another obstacle for potential working mothers.

Employed disadvantaged are likely to be working in jobs which require little education and work skills. They are consequently the first to be affected by cutbacks during adverse economic periods and the last to be hired when activity accelerates.

Methodology

This section is devoted to clarifying the specific methodologies which were employed in tabulating projections for the API report. There were five major sources for the projections: 1) Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory (LBL) Labor Market Projection Model; 2) the Occupational Employment Statistics projections; 3) the ESARS program; 4) Labor Market Information (LMI) Guidelines - Need for Manpower Services; 5) Department of Education high school enrollment figures. What follows is a brief summary of the methodology used in each of the five sources.

1. LBL Methodology

The increased decentralization of federal programs and the growing need for specificity in tracing demographic trends resulted in 1976 in the development of the Labor Market Projections Model (LMPM) by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. The LMPM program is designed to provide a comprehensive modeling system for labor market analysts and, to that end, integrates data from several sources for a variety of geographic areas (states, SMSA's and prime sponsors). The decennial Census from 1970 provided the benchmark data, which was revised through the implementation of updated population figures developed by the Connecticut Department of Health, Statistics and Demography section and the Office of Policy and Management, in order to compile statistics regarding population,labor force and unemployment. These three categories contribute to much CETA planning, proposals for legislation, and the estimation of local area economic conditions. Therefore the LBL projections constitute the core of the major tabulations contained in this API. The specific methodologies used in projecting population, labor force and unemployment trends are detailed below.

The population projections are calculated using a refined cohort component method. This involves the separate projections of births, deaths, and net migration to give population by race by sex by five year age cohorts for a particular area. Using total population projections for the target year supplied by the Office of Research and Information, these cohort projections are then normalized to add up to a control total for that area. The control projections assume a continuation of post-1970 population trends and thus a continuation of recent net migration trends. A step-down method is used to develop sub-national projections for state, counties, and sub-county areas. In more detail, the steps involved in calculating the population projections are as follows:

(1) Calculate the expected number of survivors in April 1975 by multiplying the 1970 population by the national five year survival rate.

(2) Calculate the expected number of births from 1970-1975.

(3) Multiply the expected number of survivors by a five year net migration rate to determine the net migration from 1970 to 1975.

(4) Add the number of survivors in April 1975 to the number of migrants to get an estimated area distribution for April 1975.

(5) Normalize these estimates to add up to a population control total as provided by the Office of Research and Information.

The labor force and unemployment projections are based on the labor force and unemployment of the geoarea in the base year, national changes in the labor force and unemployment from the base year to the target year, and the population projections for the target year as calculated above. In more detail, the steps involved in calculating the labor force projections are as follows:

(1) Calculate the labor force participation rates in the geoarea of interest in April 1970, by race, by sex, by age cohort. This data is available in the 1970 Fourth Count Census.

(2) Multiply these participation rates by a national adjustment factor. This factor is a combination of two factors. First, the national labor force participation rates are adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) March-April 1970 rate. A March-April average is used because the decennial Census labor force reference weeks was not the same for all respondents and reference weeks could have been in either March or April. This step is necessary as the CPS provides a more accurate estimate of labor force participation than does the decennial Census. Second, the 1970 March-April CPS average is adjusted to the 1970 annual CPS average.

(3) The 1970 adjusted labor force participation rates are multiplied by a factor representing the national change in labor force participation rates from 1970 to 1975, resulting in area labor force participation rates for 1975. (1975 was the latest year for which such data was available.) It is assumed that these labor force participation rates are also valid for the target year - 1981.

(4) Multiply by the population projections already obtained to obtain estimates of the labor force by race, by sex, by age cohort.

(5) Normalize these estimates to add up to a labor force control total as provided by the state containing the geoarea of interest.

Both population and labor force projections are done by race, by sex, by age cohort. In general, unemployment projections are done only by race and by sex. In order to include an age breakdown as well, data must be obtained from the 1970 Sixth Count Census. However, the Sixth Count covers only states, SMSA's, SMSA counties, and cities of 50,000 or more people within an SMSA. Not only is the coverage rather limited, but furthermore the definitions of many SMSA's have changed considerably since 1970, making some of the existing data useless. The steps taken to calculate unemployment projections by race and by sex are as follows:

(1) Calculate the unemployment rates in the geoarea in 1970.

(2) Calculate the ratio of the unemployment rate of each race/sex cohort to the total unemployment rate for the geoarea.

(3) Multiply these ratios by the national change for each race/sex cohort form 1970 to 1975.

(4) Multiply these 1975 ratios by the 1978 total unemployment rate for the geoarea, as provided by the state containing the geoarea. This results in an estimated 1978 unemployment rate for each race/sex cohort.

(5) Multiply these unemployment rates by the labor force in each race/sex cohort as already obtained, to get unemployment estimates.

(6) Since the state has provided a total labor force figure and an unemployment rate, it is trivial to calculate the total number of unemployed and normalize the estimates just calculated so that they add up to this total unemployment figure.

2. Occupational Projections Methodology

Occupational projections compiled by the Office of Research and Information of the Connecticut Department of Labor supplied the material for the tables detailing employment by industry and by occupation. Four general steps were involved in tabulating the data for each of the fiscal years 1974, 1980, 1981 and 1985. They were: 1) development of projections of wage and salary employment by industry; 2) adjustment to total employment; 3) development of occupational projections using the Industry-Occupational Employment Matrix System; 4) development of estimates of occupational replacement requirements.

The first step involved projecting wage and salary employment by industry for 1985, which was accomplished within the federal-state Occupational Projections program. These projections were reviewed by area by each of the Labor Department's labor market analysts. Short-range projections for fiscal years 1980 and 1981 were accomplished through the assessment of currently emerging employment trends and present levels in the industrial sector in conjunction with economic assumptions. In the second step, these projections were adjusted to the concept of the total number of employed persons used in the National/State Matrix System. This was achieved by adjusting the wage and salary data to the "one person, one job" concept (that is, excluding the secondary jobs of multiple jobholders), and by adding an additional estimate of workers on unpaid leave in each industry. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers and government employees were added as factors also.

The development of occupational projections, which represents the third step of the procedure, was prepared using industry-occupation employment matrices covering each of the 377 occupations cross-classified by 201 separate industry sectors. These matrices were developed from the 1970 Census by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and extrapolated to 1974 and 1985. The matrices were compiled according to guidelines established in BLS Tomorrow's Manpower Needs. This procedure, classified as "Method B", updates the 1970 state occupational pattern (i.e. ratios for each industry) to 1974 and projected to 1985 by applying a national change factor (1985 or 1974 ratio/1970 ratio). The matrices for 1980 and 1981 were obtained by linear interpolation of the 1974 and 1985 data.

The final step represents the projected labor demand for all occupations expected between 1980 and 1985 due to growth and replacement of jobholders who die or retire. The replacement demand component of total labor demand is representative of estimates of the average number of workers that will be required each year during the projection period to replace persons who die, retire, become permanently disabled or withdraw for personal reasons. These come under the general classification of "separations" and are derived from national mortality and working life tables.

3. ESARS Program Methodology

ESARS tabulations were used in compiling statistics concerning job applicants. This program records the activity of the Employment Service according to geoarea (state, SMSA, local ES office) in order to identify the demography of the applicant population.

It contains information on applicants registered for work (via the Applicant Data System), job orders received from employers through area Job Banks and related activities of the ES agencies. The data is based according to: 1) applicant characteristics by age, sex, highest grade completed, ethnic group, poverty status, Spanish surname, welfare registration and so forth; 2) job order characteristics by occupation code, duration of job, wage, special class of opening, number of positions, industrial code; 3) activities by placement, counseling, training enrollment, testing, job development, WIN job entry and other services.

ESARS data provide an improved basis for planning and evaluating employment service operations, enabling CETA planners, in particular, to express objectives and to direct services. The data is tabulated on a monthly basis, with the tabulations being cumulative from the beginning of the fiscal year.

4. Methodology for Need for Employment-Related Services Projections

Although data on average unemployment is helpful in planning estimates, it may be misleading since it fails to represent those individuals who actually incur a period of unemployment during the year or those who may be in need of particular employment and training services. Because of this the U. S. Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration devised a set of guidelines to be used in calculating the number of different persons who will experience unemployment or be employed only part-time for economic reasons during the fiscal year.

The technique for estimating the total number of different individuals experiencing some period of unemployment during fiscal year 1981,which were utilized by area labor market analysts,relies on an observed strong indirect relationship between the total number of unemployed divided by the average number of unemployed in relation to the size of the area unemployment rate. Specific calculations break down this unemployment figure by race and sex categories (according to white/nonwhite only). A sub-category of persons unemployed during the fiscal year concerns those individuals who will experience unemployment longer than 15 weeks duration and are, therefore, classified as "long-term unemployed." A similar indirect relationship was applied to this sub-sector in tabulating the number of persons according to race/sex lines.

The calculations for arriving at the number of persons employed in nonagricultural industries on a part-time basis for economic reasons were compiled on the basis of percentage of total employment determined in 1976. The labor market analysts first developed the year's employment estimates and then applied the specific proportions according to race/sex categories.

5. High School Attrition Rate Methodology

The attrition rates among high school students were determined to be of importance since they relate to both expansion of the labor force and accelerated unemployment among youth. In compiling statistics for the attrition tabulations, the Office of Research and Information utilized figures supplied by the Connecticut Department of Education detailing secondary school enrollees and graduates since 1973. The attrition rates were compiled on the basis of these figures in three steps:

(1) The number of graduates was subtracted from the number of students having entered ninth grade four years previously.

(2) The difference of these figures was divided by the original ninth grade tally.

(3) The attrition rate was the percentage represented by this difference. These steps were repeated for the projection years, 1980 through 1982, using figures arrived at on the basis of multiplying present class sizes by persistent historical factors.

- GLOSSARY -

BLS - Bureau of Labor Statistics: A federal agency responsible for the gathering, analysis, and publication of labor force data.

CES - Current Employment Statistics: A federal-state cooperative program designed to produce estimates of non-farm employment, hours and earnings on the national, state and local levels.

CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act: A decentralized, decategorized manpower program controlled by prime sponsors (governmental units with a jurisdiction of 100,000 or more). CETA programs are designed to meet local needs and adapt to local labor market conditions.

Durable Goods: Products that are not consumed immediately after they are produced, but which gradually wear out as they render service over a long period of years.

ESARS - Employment Service Automated Reporting System: Automated data system which provides information on applicants and openings.

ETA - Employment and Training Administration: Agency responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

Employed Persons: Those who worked for pay any time during the week which included the twelfth day of the month or who worked unpaid for fifteen hours or more in a family operated business. (Definition used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

I-OM - Industry-Occupation Matrix: Part of the Occupational Employment Statistics Program, this is a set of tables in which employment data is cross classified by industry and occupation.

Job Bank: Automated Employment Service listing of job openings.

Labor Force: All persons classified as employed or unemployed or in the Armed Forces.

Labor Market Area: A geographic area consisting of a central city (or cities) and the surrounding territory, within a reasonable commuting distance.

Labor Surplus Area: The designation of a high unemployment area for eligibility for preference in bidding on federal procurement contracts.

Long-Term Unemployed: Persons who are unemployed fifteen weeks or more in one year.

Nondurable Goods: Physical commodities that either are consumed shortly after they are produced, or wear out in a relatively short time.

Not in the Labor Force: Persons who are not employed or looking for paid employment.

Participation Rate: The percentage of a population which is in the labor force.

Poverty Level: The annual income threshold below which families are considered to live in poverty, as determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Prime Sponsor: A public or private corporate body eligible to operate a variety of federal manpower programs in a given locality; emphasizes the local labor market scope for manpower planning.

Regression Analysis: A linear function used to describe the relationship between pairs of variables (simple regression) or multiple variables (multiple regression).

SESA - State Employment Security Agency: State agencies responsible for unemployment insurance programs and the employment service.

SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area: A city or group of cities of specified population which constitute the central city and the county or counties in which it is located.

Underemployment: Employment below actual or potential skill level, or employment at fewer hours per week than the employee wants to work.

Unemployed Persons: All those who did not work during the survey week but were available for work except for temporary illness, and had looked for work within the last four weeks.

Variable: A characteristic (such as income or schooling) which may vary from observation to observation.

WIN - Work Incentive: Employment and training program aimed at moving individuals from welfare to self-sufficiency. All non-exempt AFDC recipients must be registered in a WIN program.

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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION FISCAL YEAR 1982

CONNECTICUT

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
WILLIAM A. O'NEILL
Governor

Prepared in the Public Interest by:
THE CONNECTICUT LABOR DEPARTMENT
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
P. JOSEPH PERAKO
Commissioner
THEODORE W. HATCHER
Executive Director

1982

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for

CONNECTICUT

FISCAL YEAR 1982

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
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MAY, 1981

CONTENTS

Page

List of Maps and Tables

Introduction. 1

Highlights and Conclusions. 2

I. State of Connecticut 4

Description of State 4

Economic Developments and Outlook. 7

Population and Labor Force Characteristics 11

Employment Developments and Outlook by Industry. 21

Employment Developments and Outlook by Occupation. 26

Trends in Unemployment 44

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed. 48

Active Applicants and Job Service Unfilled Job Openings. 53

Estimate of Needs for Employment Related Services. 56

Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged. 58

Barriers to Employment of Economically Disadvantaged 61

II. Appendix

Methodology. 62

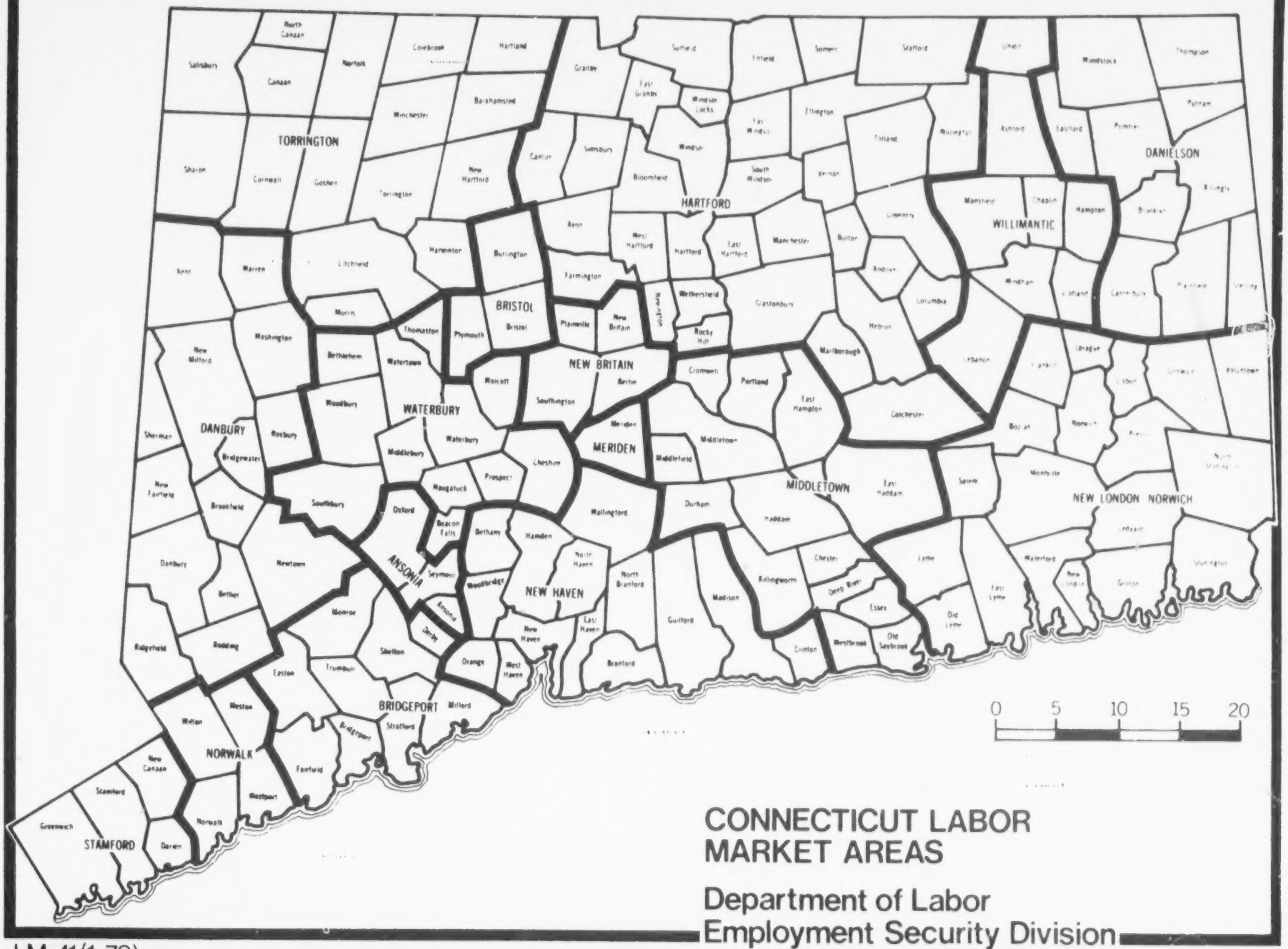
Glossary 72

MAPS AND TABLES

Maps: Connecticut Labor Market Areas
CETA Prime Sponsor Areas

Table

		Page
1.	Average 1980 Factory Worker Hours and Earnings	10
2.	Connecticut Civilian Population by Age, Race and Sex	17
3.	Connecticut Civilian Labor Force by Age, Race and Sex	19
4.	Total Employment by Industry	24
5.	Employment Change by Industry	25
6.	Projected Employment by Occupation and Average Annual Job Openings	29
7.	Projected Number of Unemployed, Fiscal Year 1982	46
8.	Connecticut Unemployment by Month	47
9.	Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed - Age and Sex	49
10.	Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed - Industry Attachment	50
11.	Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed - Duration by Occupation	51
12.	Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed - Age and Sex by Current Duration	52
13.	Job Service Applicants Actively Seeking Work	54
14.	Active Job Service Applicants and Job Bank Openings	55
15.	Projected Need for Employment Related Services	57
16.	Poverty Level Status by Age and Family Affiliation	60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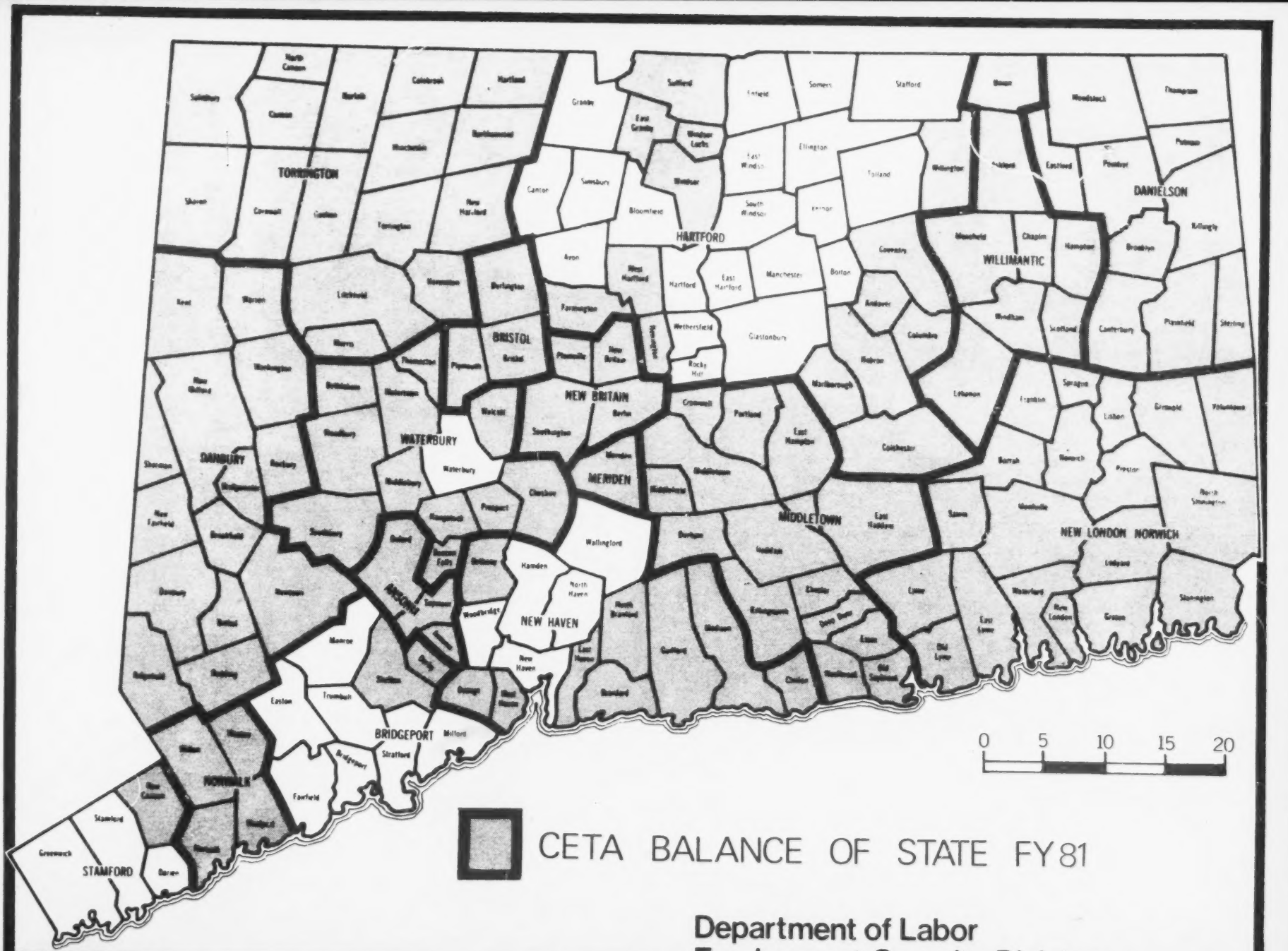
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INTRODUCTION

Annual Planning Information (API) summaries are prepared each year for the state of Connecticut, the five labor market areas which include CETA prime sponsors -- Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford and Waterbury -- and the Balance-of-State Prime Sponsor area. The API provides historical, current and outlook information on employment, unemployment and occupational trends, as well as data on the size and characteristics of the population and labor force, the unemployed, the economically disadvantaged, the underutilized and other special groups. Although primarily designed to answer the information needs of Employment Security Agency and CETA planners, the API should also be of value to other labor market information users, including vocational education planners, major employers, management consultants, labor union officials, and others in need of demographic detail and information on occupational trends.

This summary was prepared in the Office of Research and Information by Carl Wallner, Principal Research Analyst. Questions concerning the content of the report should be addressed to Mr. Wallner at the Office of Research and Information, Connecticut Labor Department, Hartford, Connecticut 06115, or by telephone at (203) 566-3462.

Highlights and Conclusions

The latest statistics indicate that Connecticut outperformed the national economy during 1980. This was particularly evidenced by the state's jobless rate which was below that of the nation in every month of the past year. As of February 1981, the state's unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, stood at 6.8 percent of the labor force compared to an unadjusted rate of 8 percent for the United States. Nonfarm employment in Connecticut showed a net advance of 1.1 percent over the year with the thrust of the rise occurring in the nonfactory sector, up 2.2 percent. Factory employment edged off by 1.5 percent.

Significantly employment in the state's most important manufacturing component, transportation equipment, edged upward by 0.5 percent in the twelve-month period. Instruments and clocks payrolls were up 2.3 percent as were those of chemical firms, by 4.5 percent. Relatively flat economic growth for the first half of 1981 is projected both for the United States and Connecticut. A moderate economic recovery is expected to start during the summer months.

The U. S. Census final count as of October 1980 gives the population for Connecticut as 3,096,951. This is up only about 2.7 percent from the figure of 3,016,133 for 1970. This is a sharp reduction from the increase of 19 percent to 1970 from the 2,535,234 figure for the state in 1960. Reportedly the population of the state increased due to natural sources, an excess of births over deaths. This gain was partially offset by a loss of nearly 70,000 persons from out-migration during the decade.

Nonfactory employment is expected to continue its long term uptrend through 1985, paced by the service and trade industries. The factory work force showed a relatively small advance from 1974 to 1981 but should post a moderate increase by 1985.

The largest demand for workers is expected to be in the clerical and service occupations. Particularly needed will be secretaries, stenographers, typists and

various types of office personnel. Also in demand will be food service workers and numerous other kinds of service workers.

In fiscal year 1982, the state's jobless rate is forecast to be 5.5 percent of the labor force or approximately 88,200 persons. Jobless rates are expected to be higher among nonwhite workers than among those who are white. Also, the unemployment rate for women is anticipated to be higher than that for men.

Persons who will be in need of employment related services in Connecticut are estimated to total 368,672 in fiscal year 1982. These are expected to include 306,240 different individuals who will at some time during the year experience an interval of joblessness. Of this number, some 18,000 are anticipated to be jobless for fifteen weeks or longer. The other major group in need of employment related services are those persons employed part time for economic reasons. These under-utilized workers should number some 62,432.

In the coming fiscal year it is estimated that there will be 212,190 persons living below the poverty level in the state. This is expected to include 8.4 percent of all persons in the state and a rise of 50,190 over 1970's level. Of the total persons below the poverty level, 160,560 will be white and 101,820 will be nonwhite. As a proportion of total persons below the poverty level, nonwhite persons comprising black people and those of other racial groups, are expected to double from 19.4 percent in 1970 to 38.8 percent in 1982. Persons sixty-five years of age and over below the poverty level are anticipated to total 83,230 in 1982, an increase of 37,100 in the twelve-year interval.

Description of State

Connecticut, a small state situated in the northeastern part of the country, encompasses just over 5,000 square miles. Of the New England states it is the southernmost, situated on Long Island Sound and is bordered on the east by Rhode Island, on the north by Massachusetts and on the west by New York State. Its dimensions are roughly 100 miles from east to west and 50 miles from north to south.

The state is favorably located between the New England and the other Eastern seaboard markets. About one-third of the total population of the United States and about 62 percent of the Canadian population live within a 500-mile radius of Connecticut and are readily accessible by rail, truck and air. An extensive network of expressways and major arterial highways exists in the state which provides easy access to local and regional markets. Connecticut's Bradley International Airport is well situated for overseas air freight operations and is readily accessible from all areas of the state. Railroad service is available to most major towns and cities of Connecticut, providing connections with the major eastern railroads, as well as direct access to Canadian markets. In addition, Connecticut's proximity to the ports of New York and Boston provides favorable access to the European and Eastern South American export markets. Connecticut harbors at Bridgeport, New Haven and New London accommodate most deep draft vessels. The Connecticut Department of Transportation currently is actively engaged in fostering and improving mass transportation facilities for the state. Their operations include financing and running buses from outlying areas to Hartford, Stamford, New Haven and other cities, and operating jointly with the state of New York a commuter rail service in southern Connecticut and New York.

Connecticut is one of the most highly industrialized states in the country, ranking fifth in percentage of nonfarm workers engaged in manufacturing. Thirty-one percent of the nonagricultural work force is employed in this sector of the economy. The state's manufacturing firms, numbering about 6,000, provide employment for about 440,000 persons. Manufacturing is highly diversified. Over 80 percent

of the 426 manufacturing classifications listed in the Federal Government's "Standard Industrial Classifications Manual" are represented in Connecticut.

Manufacturing industries are divided into two main groups, metallic and non-metallic. Metallic enterprises in Connecticut employ almost three quarters of the total factory work force. Five of the state's largest factory categories are in the metallic segment. Firms manufacturing transportation equipment employ the largest number of factory workers, approximately 89,000. Transportation equipment products include aircraft engines, helicopters, submarines and motor vehicle parts. These business enterprises are located primarily in the Hartford, Middletown, New Haven, Bridgeport and New London areas. The second largest factory group in the state is the fabricated metals industry, which employs about 65,000 workers. These firms manufacture hand tools, screw machine products, springs, hardware and office furniture. New Britain, Bridgeport, Hartford and Waterbury have the greatest concentrations of this type of production. The third largest employer is the machinery industry with about 62,000 workers. The chief products of the firms in this group are ball bearings, metalworking and metal cutting machines, office machines and machines which form rubber, plastic and glass products. The machinery industry is concentrated largely in Hartford, New Britain and the western portion of the state. Other important metal products industries are electrical equipment, instruments and clocks, and primary metals. Together they employ about 98,000 workers.

Somewhat over one quarter of the state's manufacturing employment is in non-metalworking industries with about 118,000 workers. Important businesses in this segment are printing and publishing, chemicals, rubber and plastics, food, apparel and textiles. In recent years the textiles industry has moved from the manufacture of cotton and wollen goods to nylon, rayon and dacron products. Slightly more than two-thirds of the state's nonfarm employment is in nonmanufacturing enterprises (about 980,000 workers). Six of every ten workers in this sector are employed either in trade or service businesses. Two out of ten are employed by government

agencies, for the most part on the state and local level.

For purposes of administration of CETA programs, the state is divided into five CETA Prime Sponsor Consortia: Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford and Balance of State. The city of Waterbury constitutes a one-town Prime Sponsor.

Economic Developments and Outlook

According to the Economic Report of the Governor for 1981 to 1982, the downturn in the U. S. economy is estimated to have started in January of 1980, while that of Connecticut's economy probably started in March or April. The latest statistics indicate that Connecticut outperformed the national economy during 1980. This was particularly evidenced by the state's unemployment rate which was below that of the nation in every month of the past year.

Major reasons given as to why the Connecticut economy outperformed that of the nation were as follows:

1. The high interest rates severely impacted the auto, steel and housing industries which are of relatively less importance in Connecticut than in other states.

2. The high levels of expenditures in defense contracts and transportation equipment in general created 4,500 new direct jobs in 1980 over the 1979 level.

3. The strong performance from electronics and instruments created 500 new direct jobs in 1980 over the 1979 level.

4. The long backlogs in machine tool orders kept that industry at high levels of production.

5. The finance and insurance industries created 2,700 new jobs in 1980 over the 1979 level.

6. The health services industries created 2,700 new jobs in 1980 over the 1979 level.

These industries are expected to continue to have a positive impact on the Connecticut economy during the balance of fiscal 1980-81 and during all of fiscal 1981-82.

Relatively flat economic growth for the first six months of 1981 is projected both for the U. S. and for Connecticut. A moderate economic recovery is expected to start during the summer months.

Basic reasons given for the "flattened out" economic activity in the nation and state for the first six months of 1981 include the recent sharp increases in the prime rate and mortgage rates which will result in reduced capital expenditures and the aborting of the recent rebound in new housing construction, sharply rising food prices, the increases in social security taxes and the minimum wage in January, the intensifying recession in Europe and sharp economic decline in Japan and the price increases in petroleum products.

By next summer moderate economic growth is expected to resume mainly due to a decline in interest rates, a further increase in defense spending, a federal tax cut, a transition to inventory accumulation and a bottoming out of the recession overseas leading to expanded U. S. exports.

There are some exogenous variables mentioned which could adversely affect the U. S. economy and hence that of the state. These include the questions as to whether Congress will oppose tax cuts designed to stimulate investments and help counteract recent increases in social security payments; whether tight monetary policy will continue; whether the present crisis in the Middle East will be resolved without serious problems; whether the President will be able to improve the investment and confidence mood of the country and whether the effort to improve U. S. military readiness will lead to an arms race.

Hours and Earnings

Annual average manufacturing production worker earnings in Connecticut rose over the year by $25.88 to $295.94 per week in 1980. Hours were off slightly by 0.2 hour to 41.8 while hourly earnings climbed by 65 cents to $7.08. Highest earnings $360.81 per week, were averaged in the transportation equipment industry for a 42.2 hour work week at the highest hourly earnings, $8.55 per hour. The next highest earnings were recorded in the machinery group, $340.66, for a 43.9 hour work week at $7.76 per hour.

The average weekly pay check for primary metals workers was $333.50 for 43.2 hours at $7.72 per hour. The two nonmetallic manufacturing industries to post earnings over $300.00 per week were paper ($332.97) and chemicals ($326.76). Construction and mining workers earned an average $424.78 for 38.2 hours at $11.12 per hour.

TABLE 1
HOURS AND EARNINGS
1980 ANNUAL AVERAGES

Connecticut	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
Total Manufacturing	$295.94	41.8	$7.08
Metallic Manufacturing	309.10	42.4	7.29
Primary Metals	333.50	43.2	7.72
Fabricated Metals	276.36	42.0	6.58
Machinery (Exc. Elec.)	340.66	43.9	7.76
Electrical Equipment	238.27	40.8	5.84
Transportation Equipment	360.81	42.2	8.55
Instruments & Clocks	280.58	43.3	6.48
Other Metallic Manufacturing	248.40	41.4	6.00
Nonmetallic Manufacturing	261.95	40.3	6.50
Food	289.57	40.9	7.08
Textiles	213.46	40.2	5.31
Apparel	165.43	36.2	4.57
Lumber & Furniture	216.40	40.0	5.41
Paper	332.97	45.8	7.27
Printing & Publishing	262.63	37.2	7.06
Chemicals	326.76	42.0	7.78
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	259.90	40.8	6.37
Other Nonmetallic Mfg.	271.75	41.3	6.58
Nonmanufacturing			
Construction & Mining	424.78	38.2	11.12

Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

The U. S. Census final count as of October 1980 gives the population for Connecticut as 3,096,951. This is up only 80,818 or about 2.7 percent from the figure of 3,016,133 for 1970. This is a sharp reduction for the increase of 480,899 or 19 percent to 1970 from the 2,535,234 figure for the state in 1960. This follows to a more exaggerated extent the pattern for the New England states as a whole. This population advanced from 10,532,000 in 1960 to 11,850,000 in 1970, a gain of 1,318,000 or 12.5 percent. The New England level stood at 12,322,000 in 1980, up by 472,000 or 4.0 percent from 1970.

In the 1970s Connecticut lagged behind New England as a whole in population growth. However, it grew considerably faster than Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The populations of these two states, at 946,000 and 5,726,000 respectively, were virtually unchanged from a decade earlier. The largest and most dramatic growth occurred in New Hampshire, which rose by 24.6 percent to 919,000. Vermont and Maine also posted substantial ten-year rises of 14.8 and 13.1 percent. The populations for these states are given at 511,000 and 1,124,000 respectively in 1980.

From 1960 to 1970 the population of the United States advanced by 13.2 percent from 179,979,000 to 203,806,000. In the following decade this rise slowed to an increase of 10.5 percent to reach 225,234,000 in 1980.

A recent study by the Connecticut Public Expenditure Council shows that all of the increase in Connecticut in the 1970s came from natural sources; that is, an excess of births over deaths. This natural increase in the 1970s amounted to about four percent. However, this was partially offset by a loss of nearly 70,000 persons from out-migration during the decade. This marked the first time this century that the state experienced outmigration during a census period.

There is some speculation as to why the state lost population through migration in the 1970s. A leading theory of population shifts, published in the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company's "Connecticut Business Trends" December 1980, provides one

answer. It holds that population movements follow jobs, rather than the other way around. Connecticut was hard hit by the recession of 1974-75 and the continued doldrums in defense spending which began after 1968. This might have convinced many people that job availability in the state was minimal, even after both these situations were reversed in the latter part of the 1970s. Actually the job market in the state during the 1970s was fairly strong. Nonfarm employment was up by 15.9 percent over the decade to 1,418,000. Nonmanufacturing employment provided the boost, up by 27.5 percent to 983,000, while manufacturing employment edged off by 3.8 percent to 435,000. However the nation as a whole fared better with nonfarm employment advancing by 27.0 percent to 90,047,000 in 1980. Nonfactory employment provided the impetus, up by 36.0 percent to 70,033,000, while the nation's factory work force edged upward by 3.0 percent to 20,014,000. The state's unemployment rate during the latter half of the decade was less than that of the nation, and a large number of job openings for skilled labor remained unfilled for lack of applicants. Perhaps, as is stated, the theory of population migration should be amended to say that population follows the perceived availability of jobs, which can be contrary to fact. A conclusion regarding the 1970s is that population tended to move away from the centers of heaviest concentration much more than jobs did. There is also speculation regarding the coming decade. The question is whether there will be a movement of population back to the jobs to beat the high cost of transportation, or movement of both jobs and population to the regions of least concentration.

Connecticut's population is expected to edge upward from 1980's total by 11,868 or about 0.4 percent to 3,108,819 in fiscal year 1982. As shown on table 2 , the state's population is expected to show a net increase of 92,686 or 3.1 percent over the twelve-year span from 1970 to 1982. In terms of absolute numbers, 63,928 or over two-thirds of the increase is anticipated in the number of white persons. The larger gain will be in total white females, up 35,720 or 2.4 percent, while white males will be up 28,208 or 2.1 percent.

The rate of gain, however, will be greater in the nonwhite population. The total of black females is forecasted to show an increase of 16,201 or 17 percent to 111,696 while black males will post a gain of 11,718 or 13.7 percent to 97,316. Among persons of other races, females in this category are expected to post a rise of 594 or 10.3 percent to 6,367 while males will show a more modest addition of 245 or 4.5 percent to 5,637 in fiscal year 1982.

Of the eleven age cohorts listed, eight showed increases and three posted projected losses over the twelve-year interval. The largest change seen is a loss of 176,057 in the group under ten years of age. The second largest loss will be in the number of persons between ten and fourteen years of age. The other loss anticipated is in the number of persons 45 to 54 years old, down by 24,926 over the span from 1970-82. Children under ten years old, who constituted slightly over eighteen percent of the population in 1970, are expected to make up twelve percent in 1982. Young people between the ages of ten and fourteen, 10.1 percent of the state's population in 1970, will be reduced to 8.5 percent in 1982. Considering that almost all of the remaining age groups show increases from 1970 to 1982, these declines in the number of young persons point to an aging population as well as a declining birth rate. Generally, the birth rate in Connecticut has been below the national average but in recent years the gap has widened. In 1970 the Connecticut birth rate was 16.4 per 1,000 compared to the national average of 18.2 per 1,000. In 1978, this figure fell to 11.8 per 1,000 for Connecticut compared to the national average of 15.3 per 1,000. This trend is expected to continue in the future.

The second and third most sizeable increases, 72,302 and 69,355, were anticipated in the 65 and over and 55-64 categories respectively. All six population components are expected to post declines in the group under ten years of age. The largest declines are expected in the white population, both female

and male, down 34.5 and 33.4 percent respectively. The increase in the number of persons 65 years and over will be shared by all race and sex categories.

"Connecticut Business Trends" noted several specifics with respect to state population from a geographic perspective. (1) All regions except the Capitol, Greater Bridgeport, and Southwestern grew at least a little during the 1970s. (2) Growth in all regions was substantially smaller in the 70s than in the 60s. (3) The fastest rates of growth in the 70s occurred in the Connecticut River Estuary and Housatonic Valley regions. The former consists of the towns of Chester, Clinton, Deep River, Essex, Killingworth, Lyme, Old Lyme, Old Saybrook, and Westbrook. The latter consists of the towns of Bethel, Bridgewater, Brookfield, Danbury, New Fairfield, New Milford, Newtown, Redding, Ridgefield, and Sherman.

There are also some interesting specifics with respect to job growth in the regions in the 70s: (1) All regions except Greater Bridgeport and Windham experienced significant growth in the 70s. The former consists of the towns of Bridgeport, Easton, Fairfield, Monroe, Stratford, and Trumbull. The latter consists of the towns of Ashford, Chaplin, Columbia, Coventry, Hampton, Lebanon, Mansfield, Scotland, Willington, and Windham. (2) Several regions with little or no population growth experienced substantial job growth. The most striking disparities occurred in Southwestern Connecticut with a loss of population of four percent and growth of jobs of 30 percent; Southeastern Connecticut, with two percent and 25 percent; and Capital, with two percent and 18 percent. The fastest rates of growth of jobs occurred along the coast and up the Housatonic Valley into Northwestern Connecticut.

Table 3 shows labor force and participation rates by race and sex for the years 1970 and also those projected for 1982. As can be seen, both the state's labor force and participation rate are shown to increase from 1970 to 1982. The population of working age will show a rise of 310,829 or 14.8 percent to 2,412,786 while persons in the labor force will increase by 307,978 or 23.7 percent to

1,606,461. This will result in a rise in the participation rate from 61.8 to 66.6. This rise is largely due to increased participation by women in the labor force. Only black males showed a slight twelve-year overall participation rate increase while all three female groups posted substantial participation rate gains.

The highest overall participation rate of 78.0 is projected for black males. The highest rate among the age groups, 90.1, is anticipated in the 35-44 age category. Between the ages of 18 and 64, other rates in this group are expected to range between 68.9 and 88.6. Black males 16-17 and 65 and over will have rates of 45.6 and 44.5 respectively.

The rate of white males is anticipated to decline from 80.2 to 75.8. The cohorts from 25-34 and from 35 to 44 are expected to post the largest rates of 92.0 and 91.8. The 65 and over group will show the lowest rate of 22.2

The participation rate of black females is expected to jump sharply from 55.5 to 70.6 in the twelve-year interval indicating increased economic need. The rates will range between 84.9 in the 20-24 cohort to 66.3 in the 45-64 category. The rate for those 65 years of age and over is 16.2. The rate for white females also showed a sizeable gain, from 45.0 to 57.4. The higher participation rates tend to be in the younger age cohorts up to age 24. After age 44 labor force participation is anticipated to edge downward in this group.

In the relatively small remaining categories, males in other racial groups are forecast to have a 77.3 participation rate, down slightly from the 78.5 recorded in 1970. Rates in this aggregate will follow usual patterns with the highest, 92.5, occurring among men 35-44. The labor force participation rate of females of other races also followed an upward trend, from 47.8 to 59.0. The rates were fairly evenly distributed among the cohorts with the highest, 67.8, among women from ages 25-34.

As can be seen, the participation of women in the labor force is up dramatically since 1970. To some extent this would seem to reflect changing social

attitudes but also to a large degree, economic necessity. Significantly, the projected rate for black females, at 70.6, far exceeds those of white or other females at 57.4 and 59.0 respectively. Participation rates for black women exceed those for white women in almost all age groups, the only exception being the group 16-17 years old where the white rate is higher at 85.7 compared to 71.0 for black females. There is proportionately greater participation by black people 65 years of age and over. That for black males, at 44.5, is double that for white males at 22.2. The participation rate for black women 65 and over, at 16.2, is significantly above the 9.9 projected for older white women. These figures would seem to indicate a greater economic need for older black people to continue working.

TABLE 2

CIVILIAN POPULATION BY AGE, RACE AND SEX

Connecticut	1970	Projected FY 1982	Change, 1970-1982 Net	Percent
TOTAL	3,016,133	3,108,819	+ 92,686	+ 3.1
Under 10 Years	549,352	373,295	-176,057	-32.0
10-14	305,517	263,178	- 42,339	-13.9
15	59,307	59,560	+ 253	+ 0.4
16-17	109,912	119,114	+ 9,202	+ 8.4
18-19	94,701	119,114	+ 24,413	+26.0
20-24	218,709	250,331	+ 31,622	+14.5
25-34	368,468	466,314	+ 97,846	+26.4
35-44	355,511	386,526	+ 31,015	+ 8.7
45-54	379,825	354,899	- 24,926	- 6.6
55-64	284,789	354,144	+ 69,355	+24.4
65+	290,042	362,344	+ 72,302	+24.9
WHITE MALES	1,364,121	1,392,329	+ 28,208	+ 2.1
Under 10 Years	254,054	169,125	- 84,929	-33.4
10-14	144,108	122,115	- 21,993	-15.3
15	28,566	27,566	- 1,000	- 3.5
16-17	53,457	55,130	+ 1,673	+ 3.1
18-19	42,488	55,130	+ 12,642	+29.8
20-24	92,288	115,054	+ 22,766	+24.7
25-34	165,112	216,813	+ 51,701	+31.3
35-44	163,374	176,485	+ 13,111	+ 8.0
45-54	177,103	160,324	- 16,779	- 9.5
55-64	130,096	158,180	+ 28,084	+21.6
65+	113,475	136,407	+ 22,932	+20.2
WHITE FEMALES	1,459,754	1,495,474	+ 35,720	+ 2.4
Under 10 Years	245,163	160,530	- 84,633	-34.5
10-14	139,117	119,066	- 20,051	-14.4
15	26,988	27,068	+ 80	+ 0.3
16-17	49,685	54,134	+ 4,449	+ 9.0
18-19	45,991	54,134	+ 8,143	+17.7
20-24	109,758	110,764	+ 1,006	+ 0.9
25-34	174,027	213,097	+ 39,070	+22.4
35-44	170,590	183,826	+ 13,236	+ 7.8
45-54	186,403	175,920	- 10,483	- 5.6
55-64	144,380	182,629	+ 38,249	+26.5
65+	167,652	214,306	+ 46,654	+27.8
BLACK MALES	85,598	97,316	+ 11,718	+13.7
Under 10 Years	23,685	20,883	- 2,802	-11.8
10-14	11,039	10,049	- 990	- 8.9
15	1,902	2,305	+ 403	+21.2
16-17	3,353	4,609	+ 1,256	+37.5
18-19	2,764	4,609	+ 1,845	+66.8
20-24	6,233	11,614	+ 5,381	+86.3
25-34	12,035	15,166	+ 3,131	+26.0
35-44	9,305	10,635	+ 1,330	+14.3
45-54	7,240	7,746	+ 506	+ 7.0
55-64	4,398	5,558	+ 1,160	+26.4
65+	3,644	4,142	+ 498	+13.7

TABLE 2 (Contd.)

CIVILIAN POPULATION BY AGE, RACE AND SEX

Connecticut	1970	Projected FY 1982	Change, 1970-1982 Net	Percent
BLACK FEMALES	95,495	111,696	+ 16,201	+17.0
Under 10 Years	23,838	20,766	- 3,072	-12.9
10-14	10,432	10,668	+ 236	+ 2.3
15	1,704	2,378	+ 604	+35.4
16-17	3,129	4,756	+ 1,627	+52.0
18-19	3,172	4,756	+ 1,584	+49.9
20-24	9,409	11,724	+ 2,315	+24.6
25-34	15,027	19,497	+ 4,470	+29.8
35-44	10,748	13,769	+ 3,021	+28.1
45-54	8,214	9,614	+ 1,400	+17.0
55-64	5,215	7,072	+ 1,857	+35.6
65+	4,607	6,696	+ 2,089	+45.3
OTHER MALES	5,392	5,637	+ 245	+ 4.5
Under 10 Years	1,368	998	- 370	-27.0
10-14	456	661	+ 205	+45.0
15	79	125	+ 46	+58.2
16-17	151	248	+ 97	+64.2
18-19	132	248	+ 116	+87.8
20-24	429	610	+ 181	+42.2
25-34	950	805	- 145	-15.3
35-44	680	687	+ 7	+ 1.0
45-54	426	566	+ 140	+32.9
55-64	377	327	- 50	-13.3
65+	344	362	+ 18	+ 5.2
OTHER FEMALES	5,773	6,367	+ 594	+10.3
Under 10 Years	1,244	993	- 251	-20.2
10-14	365	619	+ 254	+69.6
15	68	118	+ 50	+73.5
16-17	137	237	+ 100	+73.0
18-19	154	237	+ 83	+53.9
20-24	592	565	- 27	- 4.6
25-34	1,317	936	- 381	-28.9
35-44	814	1,124	+ 310	+38.1
45-54	439	729	+ 290	+66.1
55-64	323	378	+ 55	+17.0
65+	320	431	+ 111	+34.7

TABLE 3

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY AGE, RACE AND SEX (AGE 16+)

Connecticut	1970 Civilian Labor Force	1970 Labor Force Participation Rate	Projected FY 1982 Civilian Labor Force	Projected FY 1982 Labor Force Participation Rate
TOTAL	1,298,483	61.8	1,606,461	66.6
16-17 Years	44,254	40.3	89,178	74.9
18-19	51,479	54.4	81,746	68.6
20-24	147,637	67.5	195,076	77.9
25-34	251,277	68.2	377,743	81.0
35-44	263,300	74.1	318,674	82.4
45-64	486,788	73.2	489,435	69.0
65+	53,748	18.5	54,609	15.1
WHITE MALES	751,397	80.2	813,271	75.8
16-17 Years	23,947	44.8	36,937	67.0
18-19	24,546	57.8	36,937	67.0
20-24	71,618	77.6	91,238	79.3
25-34	157,699	95.5	199,468	92.0
35-44	158,065	96.8	162,013	91.8
45-64	283,625	92.3	256,396	80.5
65+	31,897	28.1	30,282	22.2
WHITE FEMALES	471,525	45.0	682,496	57.4
16-17 Years	18,555	37.3	46,393	85.7
18-19	23,794	51.7	38,002	70.2
20-24	64,581	58.8	84,402	76.2
25-34	72,458	41.6	148,529	69.7
35-44	88,874	52.1	134,561	73.2
45-64	183,835	55.6	209,393	58.4
65+	19,428	11.6	21,216	9.9
BLACK MALES	37,811	77.2	49,966	78.0
16-17 Years	899	26.8	2,102	45.6
18-19	1,600	57.9	3,176	68.9
20-24	4,895	78.5	8,757	75.4
25-34	10,745	89.3	13,437	88.6
35-44	8,388	90.1	9,582	90.1
45-64	9,872	84.8	11,069	83.2
65+	1,412	38.7	1,843	44.5
BLACK FEMALES	33,052	55.5	55,013	70.6
16-17 Years	742	23.7	3,377	71.0
18-19	1,440	45.4	3,400	71.5
20-24	5,992	63.7	9,954	84.9
25-34	8,834	58.8	14,954	76.7
35-44	6,923	64.4	11,180	81.2
45-64	8,263	61.5	11,063	66.3
65+	858	18.6	1,085	16.2

TABLE 3 (Contd.)

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY AGE, RACE AND SEX (AGE 16+)

Connecticut	1970 Civilian Labor Force	1970 Labor Force Participation Rate	Projected FY 1982 Civilian Labor Force	Projected FY 1982 Labor Force Participation Rate
OTHER MALES	2,740	78.5	2,978	77.3
16-17 Years	84	55.6	229	92.5
18-19	46	34.8	103	41.5
20-24	257	59.9	351	57.6
25-34	856	90.1	720	89.4
35-44	646	95.0	635	92.5
45-64	744	92.5	811	90.8
65+	107	31.1	129	35.7
OTHER FEMALES	1,958	47.8	2,737	59.0
16-17 Years	27	19.7	140	59.0
18-19	53	34.4	128	54.2
20-24	294	49.7	374	66.2
25-34	685	52.0	635	67.8
35-44	404	49.6	703	62.5
45-64	449	58.9	703	63.5
65+	46	14.4	54	12.5

Employment Developments and Outlook by Industry

Employment in Connecticut from 1974 to 1981 advanced by about 117,950 workers or 8.8 percent from an average 1,344,231 to 1,462,178. Nonfarm employment, over 98 percent of the aggregate, set the trend with a gain of 122,916 or 9.4 percent from 1,315,475 to 1,438,391. Most of the seven-year rise, 121,970, occurred in the nonfactory sector which increased from 888,768 or 66.1 percent of the employment total to 1,010,738 or 69.1 percent. With the exception of the construction and mining industry, all components posted gains since 1974. The bulk of the nonfactory gain (82.9 percent) reflected employment rises in service enterprises and trade establishments, 53,836 and 47,283 respectively. Of the trade increase, over two thirds was in the retail trade segment (+32,337). These two industries have exhibited a long-term upward trend, increasing with the rise in the population and the corresponding demand for goods and services. Finance, insurance, and real estate businesses added a net 17,430 employees since 1974, while transportation, communications and utilities firms added 6,331. The number of employees in public administration edged upward by 1,437 over the seven-year span. On the down side, the construction and mining industry showed a net loss of 4,347 since 1974. This reflected a slowdown in construction activity resulting partly from a tight monetary policy imposed by the Federal Reserve Board to control inflation. A rebound of 4,540 workers occurred in the past year but 1,909 of this gain is expected to be lost in the next four years. Service and retail trade will continue their secular expansion through the next four years by 28,697 and 20,328 respectively. The number of public administration workers will advance by 3,725 in the next four years while transportation, communications and utilities will add 1,627 workers. Overall Connecticut nonfactory employment will expand by 71,208 by 1985.

Factory employment in the state posted a relatively modest increase of 946 in the 1974 to 1981 interval to 427,653. By 1985 there should be a gain of nearly 5,500 over this year's level to 433,125. It is expected that metallic producers will set the pattern, having shown a rise of over 6,600 in the past seven years to a

312,354 level in 1981. This aggregate should advance to 317,697 workers, 5,343 above the current average by 1985. Mixed changes have been and are expected to be in evidence. The largest and most important factory group in the state, transportation equipment, added 6,765 workers since 1974 to reach a total of 85,076 in 1981. This level is expected to increase at a slower rate to 87,127 in 1985. United States Defense Department figures indicate an optimistic picture in terms of defense contract awards to the state. In fiscal year 1978, defense contracts to Connecticut firms rose 76.7 percent and continued to increase at a considerably slower rate by 8.3 percent in fiscal 1979 and 2.7 percent in fiscal 1980. In the past two years Connecticut ranked fourth in total defense dollars awarded and first in per capita dollars awarded. The latest unrevised figure obtained from the U. S. Department of Defense gives the Connecticut total contract award for fiscal 1980 at $3,879,061,000. Given past patterns of defense contract awards and employment, Connecticut should have a growing defense sector for several years. The aircraft industry appears strong as both U. S. and foreign airlines are replacing their aging fleets of jet aircraft with new aircraft that are more fuel efficient. A strong aircraft industry is very important to Connecticut which has one of the largest jet engine manufacturers in the world.

The next largest factory group, fabricated metals, lost 4,252 since 1974 to total 64,595 in 1981. Some recovery is anticipated in the next four years with the addition of 1,323 workers. Electrical machinery gained about 2,900 workers in the last seven years to 47,311 and is expected to add about 1,270 by 1985. Instruments and clocks firms posted an average gain of 2,894 to 23,576 in 1981. This trend is expected to continue with an increase of 1,937 to 25,513 in the four-year forecast interval. Machinery firms added 3,189 in the past seven years but employment in this group is anticipated to level off edging downward by an estimated 122 in the forecast interval. Primary metals manufacturers reduced their staff by 2,947 since 1974. Predictions are for further cutbacks totaling 706 by 1985. Miscellaneous metallic firms showed a downturn of 1,915 workers to a total of

11,643 in 1981. This aggregate is expected to edge downward further by 411 in the coming four years.

Nonmetallic goods industries have declined by 5,692 to 115,299 from 1974 to 1981. A slight gain of 129 to 115,428 is projected for 1985. Notable reductions were in evidence in the textiles industry, down by 3,112 to 8,485 in 1981, reflecting the diminishing relative importance of textiles manufacturing in the state. A continued downturn of 885 is forecast to 7,600 in 1985. Also showing a similar trend is the apparel industry, down 918 since 1974 then contracting further by 814 to a work force of 10,243 in 1985.

Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products dropped 3,186 workers since 1974 reflecting a slump in the automobile industry. A rebound of about 897 to a level of 15,087 is expected by 1985. Printing and publishing added 2,399 in the last seven years but is expected to edge up only slightly by 87 to 25,087 in 1985. Chemicals added 1,354 but the increase is expected to slow down with a net rise of 798 to 19,864 by 1985.

Despite an increase in the state's manufacturing employment total since 1974 and a further projected rise by 1985, the factory proportion of total employment is seen to be steadily declining from 31.74 percent in 1974 to 28.15 percent in 1985. This follows the nationwide pattern but manufacturing is still by far the state's most important economic activity. Among all the states, Connecticut ranks fifth in factory employment percentage of nonfarm employment.

Agricultural employment in Connecticut dropped sharply since 1974 by 4,969 to 23,737 in 1981. The total is expected to edge off further by 296 to 23,491 in 1985. While technology makes agriculture somewhat less labor intensive, most of the loss in farm jobs must be attributed to a steady lessening of agricultural activity in the state.

TABLE 4 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

CONNECTICUT

Industry Titel	1974 Number	1974 Percent	1980 Number	1980 Percent	1981 Number	1981 Percent	1985 Number	1985 Percent
*TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	1,344,231	100.00	1,445,400	100.00	1,462,178	100.00	1,538,562	100.00
Nonag. Employment	1,315,475	97.86	1,421,362	98.34	1,438,391	98.37	1,515,071	98.47
Manufacturing	426,707	31,74	427,632	29.59	427,653	29.25	433,125	28.15
Metal and its Products	305,716	22.74	311,916	21.58	312,354	21.36	317,697	20.65
Primary Metals	22,757	1.69	20,235	1.40	19,810	1.35	19,104	1.24
Fabricated Metals	68,847	5.12	65,234	4.51	64,595	4.42	65,918	4.28
Machinery	57,154	4.25	59,553	4.12	60,343	4.13	60,221	3.91
Electrical Equipment	44,407	3.30	47,390	3.28	47,311	3.24	48,582	3.16
Transportation Equip.	78,311	5.83	84,124	5.82	85,076	5.82	87,127	5.66
Instruments & Clocks	20,682	1.54	23,429	1.62	23,576	1.61	25,513	1.66
Misc. Metallic	13,558	1.01	11.951	0.83	11,643	0.80	11,232	0.73
Nonmetallic	120,991	9.00	115,716	8.01	115,299	7.89	115,428	7.50
Food	11,591	0.86	11,604	0.80	11,551	0.79	11,285	0.73
Textiles	11,597	0.86	8,919	0.62	8,485	0.58	7,600	0.49
Apparel	11,975	0.89	11,324	0.78	11,057	0.76	10,243	0.67
Furniture & Wood	8,115	0.60	6,905	0.48	6,796	0.46	6,743	0.44
Paper	8,605	0.64	8,710	0.60	8,500	0.58	8,532	0.55
Printing & Publishing	22,601	1.68	24,696	1.71	25,000	1.71	25,087	1.63
Chemicals	17,712	1.32	19,065	1.32	19,066	1.30	19,864	1.29
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	17,376	1.29	13,775	0.95	14,190	0.97	15,087	0.98
Misc. Nonmetallic	11,419	0.85	10,718	0.74	10,654	0.73	10,987	0.71
Nonmanufacturing	888,768	66.12	993,730	68.75	1,010,738	69.13	1,081,946	70.32
Construction	75,724	5.63	66,837	4.62	71,377	4.88	69,468	4.52
Transp., Comm. & Util.	60,683	4.51	72,412	5.01	67,014	4.58	68,641	4.46
Trade	268,834	20.00	308,830	21.37	316,117	21.62	345,354	22.45
Wholesale	57,263	4.26	70,103	4.85	72,209	4.94	81,118	5.27
Retail	211,571	15.74	238,727	16.52	243,908	16.68	264,236	17.17
Finance, Ins. & R.E.	86,876	6.46	100,128	6.93	104,306	7.13	114,137	7.42
Service	343,681	25.57	391,666	27.10	397,517	27.19	426,214	27.70
Public Administration	52,970	3.94	53,857	3.73	54,407	3.72	58,132	3.78
Agricultural Employment	28,756	2.14	24,038	1.66	23,787	1.63	23,491	1.53

*Estimates of employment by industry in the above table are based on the "Total Employment" concept (see Methodology section). As a result, the estimates may not agree with the estimates found elsewhere in this report, based on the establishment concept covering only wage and salary workers.

TABLE 5 EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY INDUSTRY

CONNECTICUT

Industry Title	Employment Change 1974-1981 Entire Period	Pct.	Annual Average	Employment Change 1981-1985 Entire Period	Pct.	Annual Average
*TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	+117,947	+ 8.77	+16,850	+76,384	+ 5.22	+19,096
Nonag. Employment	+122,916	+ 9.34	+17,559	+76,680	+ 5.33	+19,170
Manufacturing	+ 946	+ 0.22	+ 135	+ 5,472	+ 1.28	+ 1,368
Metal and its Products	+ 6,638	+ 2.17	+ 948	+ 5,343	+ 1.71	+ 1,336
Primary Metals	- 2,947	-12.95	- 421	- 706	- 3.56	- 177
Fabricated Metals	- 4,252	- 6.18	- 607	+ 1,323	+ 2.05	+ 331
Machinery	+ 3,189	+ 5.58	+ 456	- 122	- 0.20	- 31
Electrical Equipment	+ 2,904	+ 6.54	+ 415	+ 1,271	+ 2.69	+ 318
Transportation Equipment	+ 6,765	+ 8.64	+ 966	+ 2,051	+ 2.41	+ 513
Instruments and Clocks	+ 2,894	+13.99	+ 413	+ 1,937	+ 8.22	+ 484
Miscellaneous Metallic	- 1,915	-14.12	- 274	- 411	- 3.53	+ 103
Nonmetallic	- 5,692	- 4.70	- 813	+ 129	+ 0.11	+ 32
Food	- 40	- 0.35	- 6	- 266	- 2.30	- 67
Textiles	- 3,112	-26.83	- 445	- 885	-10.43	- 221
Apparel	- 918	- 7.67	- 131	- 814	- 7.36	- 204
Furniture and Wood	- 1,319	-16.25	- 188	- 53	- 0.78	- 13
Paper	- 105	- 1.22	- 15	+ 32	+ 0.38	+ 8
Printing and Publishing	+ 2,399	+10.61	+ 343	+ 87	+ 0.35	+ 22
Chemicals	+ 1,354	+ 7.64	+ 193	+ 798	+ 4.19	+ 200
Rubber and Misc. Plastics	- 3,186	-18.34	- 455	+ 897	+ 6.32	+ 224
Misc. Nonmetallic	- 765	- 6.70	- 109	+ 333	+ 3.13	+ 83
Nonmanufacturing	+121,970	+13.72	+17,424	+71,208	+ 7.05	+17,802
Construction	- 4,347	- 5.74	- 621	- 1,909	- 2.67	- 477
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	+ 6,331	+10.43	+ 904	+ 1,627	+ 2.43	+ 407
Trade	+ 47,283	+17.59	+ 6,755	+29,237	+ 9.25	+ 7,309
Wholesale	+ 14,946	+26.10	+ 2,135	+ 8,909	+12.34	+ 2,227
Retail	+ 32,337	+15.28	+ 4,620	+20,328	+ 8.33	+ 5,082
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	+ 17,430	+20.06	+ 2,490	+ 9,831	+ 9.43	+ 2,458
Service	+ 53,836	+15.66	+ 7,691	+28,697	+ 7.22	+ 7,174
Public Administration	+ 1,437	+ 2.71	+ 205	+ 3,725	+ 6.85	+ 931
Agricultural Employment	- 4,969	-17.28	- 710	- 296	- 1.24	- 74

*Estimates of employment by industry in the above table are based on the "Total Employment" concept (see Methodology section). As a result, the estimates may not agree with the estimates found elsewhere in this report, based on the establishment concept covering only wage and salary workers.

Employment Developments and Outlook by Occupation

Total employment by occupational category in Connecticut has expanded by 117,950 jobs between 1974 and 1981 (see Table 6). The largest increase, 31,780, occurred in the number of clerical workers. There is expected to be an additional job expansion in this group of 20,380 by 1985. Annual clerical job openings are expected to average 15,180 in the next four years with two thirds (10,090) due to separations, which include deaths and retirements, and 5,090 due to growth. Of the specific types of clerical workers, employment of stenographers, typists and secretaries showed the great increase, 13,880, in the past seven years. A net additional gain of 8,540 is projected for these workers in the next four years. On an average annual basis 5,520 openings are predicted with 2,130 due to growth and 3.390 to deaths and retirements. The bulk of these needs will be for all types of secretaries and to some extent reflects the influx of corporate headquarters into Fairfield County. There has been and will continue to be a need for many other types of clerical personnel as table 6 indicates. There has been a sizeable increase in employment in this group since 1974 (18,080) and will continue to be in the four-year forecast interval which shows an anticipated rise of 11,950. The average annual job opening figure shows 2,990 due to growth and 6,430 to deaths and retirements.

The occupation showing the second highest worker requirements is the service category. There were 28,640 additional workers in this group between 1974 and 1981 and this uptrend is expected to continue by an additional 15,490 through 1985. Job openings annually will average 12,770 with 3,890 due to growth and 8,880 to deaths and retirements. The greatest increase has been and will continue to be in the area of food service workers. These include bartenders, waiters assistants, cooks, dishwashers, food counter workers, waiters and other types of food workers. This reflects to a large extent the increase in "fast food" restaurants in recent years. Other types of service worker opportunities expected to show continued

growth will be those for cleaning service workers, health service workers, personal service workers and protective service workers. Employment of private household workers fell by 1,770 since 1974 and is anticipated to continue downward by 1,200 by 1985. On an annual average basis there are expected to be 340 openings. Deaths and retirements will account for an average 620 opportunities, offsetting a drop of 280 openings due to a contraction of this category.

Employment in the professional, technical and kindred occupations rose by 23,670 in the last seven years and is expected to contine upward by 13,220 by 1985. Of the 10,790 average annual job openings, three out of ten will reflect growth with the remainder due to deaths and retirements. Almost all of the listed professions which include various kinds of engineers, scientists, mathematicians, computer specialists, medical and health technicians and social scientists will show an increase in opportunities. However, the number of teachers is down by 3,090 since 1974 and is expected to fall further by 2,480 in four years. Annual average openings due to separations should be 1,690 but will be negated somewhat by a drop of 650 in annual opportunities due to growth.

Employment in the managers, officials, and proprietors classification rose by 17,180 since 1974 and is expected to increase by 10,160 in the forecast interval. Yearly opportunities should average 8,430 with 2,480 due to growth and 5,950 to separations. Almost all sub-categories which include buyers, sales and loan managers, officials and proprietors have shown and will show uptrends. Employment of operatives, except transportation, edged off by 530 since 1974 but is expected to increase by 2,690 by 1985. Of a projected 6,650 average annual job openings only 570 will be due to growth while 6,080 will indicate deaths and retirements. These represent a variety of different skilled and semi-skilled occupations. For a detailed listing consult table 6 .

Laborers, excluding farm workers, posted only a slight employment gain of 480 in the previous seven years. A modest rise of 1,700 is expected by 1985.

Of the expected average 2,110 annual openings only 370 will be a result of growth and 1,740 of deaths and retirements. This indicates the increasing effects of technology which reduces the need for manual workers. Employment of farmers and farm workers has decreased by 3,710 in the 1974-81 time span and is expected to continue downward by 530 through 1985. Growth will be negative with a reduction of an average 150 jobs annually due to this. However, deaths and retirements should produce 640 openings annually. These statistics reveal the long-term lessening of agricultural activity in the state.

TABLE 6

CONNECTICUT

PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND
AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980-1985		
					1974-1980		1980-1985			DUE TO	DUE TO
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	GROWTH	SEPARATIONS
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	1344230	1445400	1462180	1538560	101170	7.53	93160	6.45	69810	18630	51180
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, KINDRED	226780	247680	250450	263670	20900	9.22	15990	6.46	10790	3200	7590
ENGINEERS, TECHNICAL	30100	32420	32630	33930	2320	7.71	1510	4.66	930	300	630
ENGINEERS, AERO-ASTRONAUTIC	3600	3870	3900	3980	270	7.50	110	2.85	50	20	30
ENGINEERS, CHEMICAL	800	860	870	930	60	7.50	70	8.14	30	10	20
ENGINEERS, CIVIL	2270	2370	2380	2480	100	4.41	110	4.65	100	20	80
ENGINEERS, ELECTRICAL	6250	6790	6830	7150	540	8.64	360	5.31	180	70	110
ENGINEERS, INDUSTRIAL	5550	6030	6080	6320	480	8.65	290	4.81	190	60	130
ENGINEERS, MECHANICAL	6340	6860	6940	7260	520	8.21	400	5.84	180	80	100
ENGINEERS, METALLURGICAL	640	650	650	650	10	1.57	0	0.00	10	0	10
ENGINEERS, MINING	10	10	10	10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
ENGINEERS, PETROLEUM	30	50	50	60	20	66.67	10	20.00	0	0	0
ENGINEERS, SALES	960	1070	1070	1130	110	11.46	60	5.61	40	10	30
ENGINEERS, OTHER	3650	3870	3860	3990	220	6.03	120	3.11	130	20	110
LIFE AND PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS	3780	3960	3970	4120	180	4.77	160	4.05	120	30	90
AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS	230	220	230	250	-10	4.35	30	13.64	20	10	10
ATMOSPHERIC, SPACE SCIENTIST	60	60	60	60	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
BIOLOGICAL SCIENTISTS	490	540	540	560	50	10.21	20	3.71	20	0	20
CHEMISTS	2360	2440	2440	2530	80	3.39	90	3.69	70	20	50
GEOLOGISTS	70	90	90	100	20	28.58	10	11.12	0	0	0
MARINE SCIENTISTS	60	70	60	70	10	16.67	0	0.00	0	0	0
PHYSICISTS AND ASTRONOMERS	470	500	500	530	30	6.39	30	6.00	20	10	10
LIFE, PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS NEC	40	40	40	40	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
MATHEMATICAL SPECIALISTS	1810	2230	2310	2540	420	23.21	310	13.91	120	60	60
ACTUARIES	1060	1360	1410	1570	300	28.31	210	15.45	70	40	30
MATHEMATICIANS	200	250	270	300	50	25.00	50	20.00	20	10	10
STATISTICIANS	550	620	630	670	70	12.73	50	8.07	30	10	20

TOTALS MAY NOT AGREE WITH THE SUM
OF THE PARTS DUE TO ROUNDING

TABLE 6

CONNECTICUT

PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND
AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1974-1980		EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1980-1985		AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980-1985		
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
ENGINEERS, SCIENCE TECHNICIAN	19670	21840	22120	23710	2170	11.04	1870	8.57	780	370	410
AGRI,BIOLOG TECH EXC HEALTH	600	680	680	700	80	13.34	20	2.95	10	0	10
CHEMICAL TECHNICIANS	1370	1510	1530	1640	140	10.22	130	8.61	60	30	30
DRAFTERS	7520	8190	8270	8820	670	8.91	630	7.70	300	130	170
ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC TECH	3040	3430	3470	3720	390	12.83	290	8.46	100	60	40
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING TECH	640	720	740	800	80	12.50	80	11.12	30	20	10
MATHEMATICAL TECHN	10	10	10	20	0	0.00	10	100.00	0	0	0
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECH	520	610	610	650	90	17.31	40	6.56	20	10	10
SURVEYORS	890	1050	1080	1240	160	17.98	190	18.10	60	40	20
ENGINEERING,SCIENCE TECH NEC	5080	5660	5740	6130	580	11.42	470	8.31	200	90	110
MEDICAL WORKERS, EXC TECH	30080	34660	35870	40110	4580	15.23	5450	15.73	2600	1090	1510
CHIROPRACTORS	90	120	120	130	30	33.34	10	8.34	10	0	10
DENTISTS	1790	2190	2270	2630	400	22.35	440	20.10	190	90	100
DIETITIANS	510	600	620	660	90	17.65	60	10.00	40	10	30
OPTOMETRISTS	710	860	890	1090	150	21.13	230	26.75	90	50	40
PHARMACISTS	2490	2510	2550	2730	20	0.81	220	8.77	180	40	140
PHYSICIANS, MD OSTEOPATHS	5540	6790	7060	8630	1250	22.57	1840	27.10	710	370	340
PODIATRISTS	520	600	620	680	80	15.39	80	13.34	50	20	30
REGISTERED NURSES	15820	17720	18370	19800	1900	12.02	2080	11.74	1150	420	730
THERAPISTS	2130	2720	2800	3160	590	27.70	440	16.18	170	90	80
VETERINARIANS	420	430	430	440	10	2.39	10	2.33	10	0	10
OTHER MEDICAL AND HEALTH	80	130	140	170	50	62.50	40	30.77	30	10	20
HEALTH TECHNOL AND TECH	5960	7580	7880	8990	1620	27.19	1410	18.61	550	280	270
CLINICAL LAB TECHNOL, TECH	1940	2360	2470	2700	420	21.65	340	14.41	140	70	70
DENTAL HYGIENISTS	980	1450	1540	1920	470	47.96	470	32.42	150	90	60
HEALTH RECORD TECHNOL, TECH	270	370	380	450	100	37.04	80	21.63	40	20	20
RADIOLOGIC TECHNOL, TECH	1340	1540	1560	1730	200	14.93	190	12.34	90	40	50
THERAPY ASSISTANTS	80	110	110	130	30	37.50	20	18.19	0	0	0
OTHER HEALTH TECHNOL, TECH	1360	1750	1810	2060	390	28.68	310	17.72	120	60	60

TOTALS MAY NOT AGREE WITH THE SUM
OF THE PARTS DUE TO ROUNDING

TABLE 6

CONNECTICUT

PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1974-1980		EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1980-1985		AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980-1985		
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
TECHNICIANS, EXC HEALTH	2510	3270	3350	3750	760	30.28	480	14.68	160	100	60
AIRPLANE PILOTS	850	1150	1190	1350	300	35.30	200	17.40	50	40	10
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS	190	220	220	230	30	15.79	10	4.55	0	0	0
EMBALMERS	130	180	180	190	50	38.47	10	5.56	10	0	10
FLIGHT ENGINEERS	120	170	170	190	50	41.67	20	11.77	0	0	0
RADIO OPERATORS	450	540	550	590	90	20.00	50	9.26	30	10	20
TOOL PROGRAMERS, NUMERICAL	80	90	90	90	10	12.50	0	0.00	0	0	0
OTHER TECHNICIANS EXC HEALTH	680	920	960	1120	240	35.30	200	21.74	60	40	20
COMPUTER SPECIALISTS	6050	7500	7690	8510	1450	23.97	1010	13.47	290	200	90
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS	3390	4110	4170	4580	720	21.24	470	11.44	140	90	50
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS	2240	2840	2950	3290	600	26.79	450	15.85	120	90	30
OTHER COMPUTER SPECIALISTS	410	560	580	650	150	36.59	90	16.08	30	20	10
SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	4000	4890	4990	5430	890	22.25	540	11.05	210	110	100
ECONOMISTS	2660	3270	3350	3670	610	22.94	400	12.24	150	80	70
POLITICAL SCIENTISTS	60	100	100	110	40	66.67	10	10.00	0	0	0
PSYCHOLOGISTS	980	1130	1140	1180	150	15.31	50	4.43	30	10	20
SOCIOLOGISTS	40	40	40	50	0	0.00	10	25.00	0	0	0
URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNERS	190	280	290	330	90	47.37	50	17.86	20	10	10
OTHER SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	60	70	70	80	10	16.67	10	14.29	0	0	0
TEACHERS	58050	55740	54960	52480	-2310	3.98	-3260	5.85	1040	-650	1690
ADULT EDUCATION TEACHERS	1390	1430	1430	1450	40	2.88	20	1.40	50	0	50
COLLEGE,UNIVERSITY TEACHERS	9450	9260	9170	8970	-190	2.02	-290	3.14	180	-60	240
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	22840	21700	21350	20140	-1140	5.00	-1560	7.19	400	-310	710
PRESCHOOL, KINDERGARTEN	3110	3240	3240	3250	130	4.19	10	0.31	100	0	100
SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	17260	15770	15410	14090	-1490	8.64	-1680	10.66	50	-340	390
TEACHERS NEC	4010	4350	4360	4590	340	8.48	240	5.52	250	50	200

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TABLE 6

CONNECTICUT

PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND
AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1974-1980		EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1980-1985		AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980-1985		
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
WRITERS,ARTISTS,ENTERTAINERS	16780	20090	20530	22470	3310	19.73	2380	11.85	1250	480	770
ACTORS	190	220	230	270	30	15.79	50	22.73	20	10	10
ATHLETES AND KINDRED WORKERS	1160	1530	1570	1760	370	31.90	230	15.04	80	50	30
AUTHORS	990	1130	1150	1210	140	14.15	80	7.08	60	20	40
DANCERS	50	70	80	90	20	40.00	20	28.58	0	0	0
DESIGNERS	2640	3140	3190	3460	500	18.94	320	10.20	160	60	100
EDITORS AND REPORTERS	3010	3580	3660	3930	570	18.94	350	9.78	220	70	150
MUSICIANS AND COMPOSERS	1790	2100	2160	2440	310	17.32	340	16.20	160	70	90
PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS	2080	2570	2630	2990	490	23.56	420	16.35	190	80	110
PHOTOGRAPHERS	1430	1730	1790	1880	300	20.98	150	8.68	80	30	50
PUBLIC RELATIONS SPECIALIST	1710	1960	1970	2080	230	13.46	140	7.22	90	30	60
RADIO, TV ANNOUNCERS	180	200	190	200	20	11.12	0	0.00	0	0	0
WRITERS,ARTSTS,ENTERTAIN NEC	1560	1880	1930	2160	320	20.52	280	14.90	180	60	120
OTHER PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL	48000	53510	54160	57640	5510	11.48	4130	7.72	2710	830	1880
ACCOUNTANTS	13790	14350	14370	15000	560	4.07	650	4.53	640	130	510
ARCHITECTS	1810	2000	2010	2220	190	10.50	220	11.00	120	40	80
ARCHIVISTS AND CURATORS	200	230	240	260	30	15.00	30	13.05	30	10	20
CLERGY	2680	2780	2780	2840	100	3.74	60	2.16	140	10	130
RELIGIOUS, EXC CLERGY	780	890	910	970	110	14.11	80	8.99	80	20	60
FARM MANAGEMENT ADVISORS	40	30	30	20	-10	25.00	-10	33.34	0	0	0
FORESTERS, CONSERVATIONISTS	510	510	520	540	0	0.00	30	5.89	20	10	10
HOME MANAGEMENT ADVISORS	40	40	40	40	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
JUDGES	250	240	240	260	-10	4.00	20	8.34	20	0	20
LAWYERS	5580	7090	7320	8030	1110	18.57	940	13.26	510	190	320
LIBRARIANS	2320	2390	2370	2250	70	3.02	-140	5.86	80	-30	110
OPERATIONS,SYSTEMS RESEARCH	2720	3530	3690	4240	810	29.78	710	20.12	200	140	60
PERSONNEL LABOR RELATIONS	5720	6890	6980	7510	1170	20.46	620	9.00	300	120	180
RESEARCH WORKERS, NEC	3020	3430	3490	3750	410	13.58	320	9.33	140	60	80
RECREATION WORKERS	2280	2800	2870	3090	520	22.81	290	10.36	150	60	90
SOCIAL WORKERS	4130	4370	4410	4600	240	5.82	230	5.27	200	50	150
VOCATIONAL, ED COUNSELORS	1710	1910	1920	2050	200	11.70	140	7.33	90	30	60

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TABLE 6

CONNECTICUT

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AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS		
					1974-1980		1980-1985				1980-1985
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, PROPRIETORS	151230	166160	168410	178570	14930	9.88	12410	7.47	8430	2480	5950
BUYERS, SALES, LOAN MANAGERS	27510	32040	32880	36380	4530	16.47	4340	13.55	1810	870	940
BANK, FINANCIAL MANAGERS	8080	9790	10170	11600	1710	21.17	1810	18.49	660	360	300
CREDIT MANAGERS	1010	1170	1180	1330	160	15.85	160	13.68	80	30	50
BUYERS, SHIPPERS, FARM PRODUCT	70	150	160	180	80	114.29	30	20.00	20	10	10
BUYERS, WHOLESALE, RETAIL	2310	2770	2840	3170	460	19.92	400	14.45	220	80	140
PURCHASING AGENTS, BUYERS	3490	3770	3810	4020	280	8.03	250	6.64	140	50	90
SALES MANAGER, RETAIL TRADE	5950	6570	6700	7240	620	10.43	670	10.20	310	130	180
SALES MANAGER, EXC RET TRADE	6600	7830	8010	8860	1230	18.64	1030	13.16	390	210	180
ADMINISTRATORS, PUB INSPECTOR	12190	13060	13230	13690	870	7.14	630	4.83	720	130	590
ASSESS, CONTROL, LOC PUB ADMIN	560	530	520	620	-30	5.36	90	16.99	70	20	50
CONSTRUCTION INSPECTOR, PUB	290	310	310	330	20	6.90	20	6.46	20	0	20
HEALTH ADMINISTRATORS	2780	3560	3650	3980	780	28.06	420	11.80	230	80	150
INSPECTORS, EXC CONSTRUCT PUB	1420	1590	1620	1750	170	11.98	160	10.07	100	30	70
OFFICIALS, ADMINS, PUB	2960	3050	3140	3190	90	3.05	140	4.60	200	30	170
POSTMASTERS AND MAIL SUPER	290	240	230	210	-50	17.25	-30	12.50	0	-10	10
SCHOOL ADMIN, COLLEGE	920	910	910	880	-10	1.09	-30	3.30	20	-10	30
SCHOOL ADMIN, ELEM, SECONDAR	2970	2890	2850	2740	-80	2.70	-150	5.20	70	-30	100
OTHER MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, PROP	111530	121050	122320	128500	9520	8.54	7450	6.16	5380	1490	4390
FUNERAL DIRECTORS	530	660	670	700	130	24.53	40	6.07	40	10	30
MGRS, SUPERINTENDANTS, BLDG	1120	1300	1340	1550	180	16.08	250	19.24	140	50	90
OFFICE MANAGERS, NEC	5900	7080	7260	8070	1180	20.00	990	13.99	440	200	240
OFFICERS, PILOTS, PURSERS, SHIP	320	440	450	480	120	37.50	40	9.10	40	10	30
OFFICIALS OF LODGES, UNIONS	1080	1050	1060	1040	-30	2.78	-10	0.96	50	0	50
RAILROAD CONDUCTORS	300	330	340	360	30	10.00	30	9.10	20	10	10
RESTAURANT, CAFE, BAR MGRS	7730	9280	9590	10680	1550	20.06	1400	15.09	620	280	340
OTHER MGRS, ADMINISTRATORS	94550	100900	101810	105630	6350	6.72	4730	4.69	4540	950	3590

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TABLE 6

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AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1974-1980		EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1980-1985		AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS		
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	1980-1985 DUE TO SEPARATIONS
SALES WORKERS	83250	91370	92850	99020	8120	9.76	7650	8.38	5350	1530	3820
ADVERTISING AGENTS,SALES WRK	1060	1400	1440	1650	340	32.08	250	17.86	110	50	60
AUCTIONEERS	30	30	30	30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
DEMONSTRATORS	770	760	760	740	-10	1.30	-20	2.64	20	0	20
HUCKSTERS AND PEDDLERS	2120	2000	1980	1870	-120	5.67	-130	6.50	40	-30	70
INSURANCE AGENTS,BROKERS,ETC	9590	10770	11350	12030	1180	12.31	1260	11.70	590	250	340
NEWSPAPER CARRIER AND VENDOR	800	720	710	670	-80	10.00	-50	6.95	0	-10	10
REAL ESTATE AGENTS, BROKERS	6230	6500	6570	7330	270	4.34	830	12.77	570	170	400
STOCK AND BOND SALES AGENTS	1430	1750	1770	1830	320	22.38	80	4.58	80	20	60
SALES AND SALES WORKERS,NEC	61220	67440	68240	72860	6220	10.17	5420	8.04	3930	1080	2850
CLERICAL WORKERS	243240	269930	275020	295400	26690	10.98	25470	9.44	15180	5090	10090
STENOGRAPHERS,TYPISTS,SECRE	73810	85600	87690	96230	11790	15.98	10630	12.42	5520	2130	3390
SECRETARIES, LEGAL	2360	3180	3330	3910	820	34.75	730	22.96	300	150	150
SECRETARIES, MEDICAL	2400	3000	3130	3880	600	25.00	880	29.34	300	180	120
SECRETARIES, OTHER	48540	57380	58860	64970	8840	18.22	7590	13.23	3810	1520	2290
STENOGRAPHERS	1230	1020	990	880	-210	17.08	-140	13.73	10	-30	40
TYPISTS	19290	21010	21370	22600	1720	8.92	1590	7.57	1120	320	800
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	11850	11630	11650	11540	-220	1.86	-90	0.78	250	-20	270
BOOKKEEPING,BILLING OPERATOR	820	820	830	850	0	0.00	30	3.66	30	10	20
CALCULATING MACHINE OPERATOR	430	430	440	450	0	0.00	20	4.66	20	0	20
COMPUTER, PERIPHERAL EQUIP	4270	4750	4850	5190	480	11.25	440	9.27	150	90	60
DUPLICATING MACHINE OPERATOR	440	400	390	380	-40	9.10	-20	5.00	10	0	10
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS	4920	4210	4130	3660	-710	14.44	-550	13.07	0	-110	110
TABULATING MACHINE OPERATORS	70	60	60	60	-10	14.29	0	0.00	0	0	0
OTHER OFFICE MACH OPERATORS	910	950	970	980	40	4.40	30	3.16	40	10	30

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OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS		
					1974-1980		1980-1985			1980-1985	
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	157550	172680	175670	187620	15090	9.58	14940	8.66	9420	2990	6430
BANK TELLERS	5630	6490	6700	7470	860	15.28	980	15.11	420	200	220
BILLING CLERKS	2460	2950	3010	3370	490	19.92	420	14.24	200	80	120
BOOKKEEPERS	24490	25320	25460	26140	830	3.39	820	3.24	1220	160	1060
CASHIERS	16810	18070	18500	19850	1260	7.50	1780	9.86	1020	360	660
CLERICAL ASSIST, SOC WELFARE	170	200	200	220	30	17.65	20	10.00	10	0	10
CLERICAL SUPERVISORS, NEC	3360	3770	3870	4190	410	12.21	420	11.15	200	80	120
COLLECTORS, BILL AND ACCOUNT	640	690	710	770	50	7.82	80	11.60	50	20	30
COUNTER CLERKS, EXC FOOD	4070	4620	4740	5220	550	13.52	600	12.99	340	120	220
DISPATCHER, STARTER, VEHICLE	990	1010	1020	1080	20	2.03	70	6.94	50	10	40
ENUMERATORS AND INTERVIEWERS	460	510	510	510	50	10.87	0	0.00	20	0	20
ESTIMATORS, INVESTIGATORS, NEC	5150	5620	5700	6120	470	9.13	500	8.90	280	100	180
EXPEDITORS, PROD CONTROLLERS	5630	6130	6210	6550	500	8.89	420	6.86	230	80	150
FILE CLERKS	4740	5200	5240	5400	460	9.71	200	3.85	260	40	220
INSURANCE ADJUST, EXAMINERS	2880	3310	3490	3740	430	14.94	430	13.00	180	90	90
LIBRARY ATTENDANTS, ASSISTANT	2550	2550	2550	2500	0	0.00	-50	1.97	50	-10	100
MAIL CARRIERS, POST OFFICE	4550	4060	3960	3900	-490	10.77	-160	3.95	40	-30	70
MAIL HANDLER, EXC POST OFFICE	2320	2570	2630	2840	250	10.78	270	10.51	150	50	100
MESSENGERS AND OFFICE HELPER	570	560	560	540	-10	1.76	-20	3.58	30	0	30
METER READERS, UTILITIES	450	410	400	400	-40	8.89	-10	2.44	0	0	0
PAYROLL, TIME KEEPING CLERKS	4540	4710	4740	4930	170	3.75	220	4.68	250	40	210
POSTAL CLERKS	4350	3890	3790	3740	-460	10.58	-150	3.86	70	-30	100
PROOFREADERS	630	710	720	770	80	12.70	60	8.46	50	10	40
REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS	490	520	530	600	30	6.13	80	15.39	60	20	40
RECEPTIONISTS	6270	7330	7520	8380	1060	16.91	1050	14.33	560	210	350
SHIPPING, RECEIVING CLERKS	7510	7880	7920	8290	370	4.93	410	5.21	360	80	280
STATISTICAL CLERKS	5340	5480	5560	5690	140	2.63	210	3.84	260	40	220
STOCK CLERKS, STORE KEEPERS	9350	9920	10050	10540	570	6.10	620	6.25	450	120	330
TEACHERS AIDES, EXC MONITORS	3300	3430	3430	3440	130	3.94	10	0.30	70	0	70
TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS	80	90	90	80	10	12.50	-10	11.12	0	0	0
TELEPHONE OPERATORS	5750	5450	5370	5140	-300	5.22	-310	5.69	140	-60	200
TICKET STATION, EXPRESS AGEN	440	1250	1330	1490	810	184.10	240	19.20	90	50	40
WEIGHERS	550	630	640	700	80	14.55	70	11.12	30	10	20
MISC CLERICAL WORKERS, NEC	21040	27390	28510	33080	6350	30.19	5690	20.78	2250	1140	1110

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OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1974-1980		EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1980-1985		AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS		
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	1980-1985 DUE TO SEPARATIONS
CRAFTS AND KINDRED WORKERS	191690	199540	200370	205820	7850	4.10	6280	3.15	6730	1260	5470
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS WORKERS	47700	47790	47590	47700	90	0.19	-90	0.19	1320	-20	1340
CARPENTERS AND APPRENTICES	15150	14930	14800	14640	-220	1.46	-290	1.95	380	-60	440
BRICK AND STONEMASONS AND AP	2230	2160	2140	2080	-70	3.14	-80	3.71	30	-20	50
BULLDOZER OPERATORS	1300	1340	1340	1380	40	3.08	40	2.99	30	10	20
CEMENT AND CONCRETE FINISHER	590	590	580	590	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	0	10
ELECTRICIANS AND APPRENTICES	8620	8810	8810	8920	190	2.21	110	1.25	240	20	220
EXCAVATING, GRADING, MACH OP	2950	3060	3070	3250	110	3.73	190	6.21	90	40	50
FLOOR LAYERS, EXC TILE SETTE	350	320	310	290	-30	8.58	-30	9.38	0	-10	10
PAINTERS AND APPRENTICES	6280	6210	6180	6140	-70	1.12	-70	1.13	250	-10	260
PAPERHANGERS	440	430	430	420	-10	2.28	-10	2.33	20	0	20
PLASTERERS AND APPRENTICES	140	110	110	90	-30	21.43	-20	18.19	0	0	0
PLUMBERS, PIPEFITTERS AND AP	6720	6890	6890	6980	170	2.53	90	1.31	240	20	220
ROOFER AND SLATERS	1100	1150	1150	1170	50	4.55	20	1.74	20	0	20
STRUCTURAL METAL CRAFT WORKE	1280	1290	1280	1300	10	0.79	10	0.78	20	0	20
TILESETTERS	550	510	500	480	-40	7.28	-30	5.89	0	-10	10
BLUE COLLAR WORKER SUPVR, NEC	29730	31030	31220	32440	1300	4.38	1410	4.55	1130	280	850
METALWORKING CRAFT WORKERS	37130	38190	38370	39320	1060	2.86	1130	2.96	1320	230	1090
BLACKSMITHS	70	70	70	70	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
BOILERMAKERS	410	480	480	550	70	17.08	70	14.59	30	10	20
HEAT TREATERS,ANNEALERS ETC	1040	900	880	780	-140	13.47	-120	13.34	10	-20	30
FORGE AND HAMMER OPERATORS	640	590	590	590	-50	7.82	0	0.00	20	0	20
JOB AND DIE SETTERS, METAL	6640	7370	7540	8070	730	11.00	700	9.50	340	140	200
MACHINISTS AND APPRENTICES	10410	10510	10560	10530	100	0.97	20	0.20	300	0	300
MILLWRIGHTS	1140	1230	1240	1290	90	7.90	60	4.88	40	10	30
MOLDERS,METAL AND APPRENTICE	1400	1360	1350	1340	-40	2.86	-20	1.48	40	0	40
PATTERN AND MODEL MAKERS	1000	860	840	780	-140	14.00	-80	9.31	20	-20	40
ROLLERS AND FINISHERS, METAL	580	550	540	540	-30	5.18	-10	1.82	20	0	20
SHEETMETAL WORKERS AND APPR	4520	4620	4600	4700	100	2.22	80	1.74	120	20	100
TOOL AND DIEMAKERS AND APPR	9270	9650	9690	10070	380	4.10	420	4.36	370	80	290

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					1974-1980		1980-1985				
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
MECHANICS, REPAIRERS, INSTALLER	42900	47570	48150	51010	4670	10.89	3440	7.24	1800	690	1110
AIR COND, HEATING, REFRIG MECH	3480	3730	3810	4160	250	7.19	430	11.53	180	90	90
AIRCRAFT MECHANICS	3540	3950	4020	4190	410	11.59	240	6.08	130	50	80
AUTO ACCESSORIES INSTALLERS	140	200	200	230	60	42.86	30	15.00	10	10	0
AUTO BODY REPAIRERS	2340	2640	2640	2640	300	12.83	0	0.00	40	0	40
AUTO MECHANICS AND APPR	12740	14480	14630	15300	1740	13.66	820	5.67	440	160	280
DATA PROCESSING MACH REPAIRE	650	1050	1100	1320	400	61.54	270	25.72	60	50	10
FARM IMPLEMENT MECHANICS	460	660	680	760	200	43.48	100	15.16	40	20	20
HEAVY EQUIP MECH, INCL DEISE	10860	11270	11340	11800	410	3.78	530	4.71	440	110	330
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE MECHANIC	1820	1960	1990	2180	140	7.70	220	11.23	80	40	40
LOCK FIXERS	70	50	50	40	-20	28.58	-10	20.00	0	0	0
OFFICE MACHINE REPAIRERS	1320	1730	1780	2060	410	31.07	330	19.08	110	70	40
RADIO, TELEVISION REPAIRERS	1590	1840	1880	2120	250	15.73	280	15.22	100	60	40
RAILROAD, CAR SHOP REPAIRERS	200	190	180	170	-10	5.00	-20	10.53	10	0	10
OTHER MECHANICS AND APPR	3690	3820	3860	4030	130	3.53	210	5.50	150	40	110
PRINTING TRADE CRAFTS WORKERS	7620	7940	7980	7870	320	4.20	-70	0.89	220	-10	230
BOOKBINDERS	390	430	430	430	40	10.26	0	0.00	10	0	10
COMPOSITORS AND TYPESETTERS	3450	3350	3330	3170	-100	2.90	-180	5.38	90	-40	130
ELECTROTYPERS, STEREOTYPERS	50	40	40	40	-10	20.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
ENGRAVERS EXC PHOTOENGRAVERS	270	240	240	230	-30	11.12	-10	4.17	10	0	10
PHOTOENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHER	940	1090	1120	1160	150	15.96	70	6.43	30	10	20
PRINT PRESS OPRS AND APPREN	2530	2780	2820	2850	250	9.89	70	2.52	70	10	60
TRANSPORTATION, PUB UTIL CRAFT	7410	7520	7500	7470	110	1.49	-50	0.67	80	-10	90
ELEC PWR LINE INSTALLER, REPR	1380	1370	1370	1420	-10	0.73	50	3.65	20	10	10
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS	290	340	340	370	50	17.25	30	8.83	20	10	10
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER HELPERS	70	50	50	40	-20	28.58	-10	20.00	0	0	0
POWER STATION OPERATORS	270	270	270	260	0	0.00	-10	3.71	10	0	10
TELEPHONE INSTALLERS, REPAIRE	4660	4790	4770	4720	130	2.79	-70	1.47	40	-10	50
TELEPHONE LINE INSTALR, SPLIC	740	710	700	660	-30	4.06	-50	7.05	0	-10	10

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TABLE 6

CONNECTICUT

PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND
AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1974-1980		EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1980-1985		AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980-1985		
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
OTHER CRAFTS, KINDRED WORKERS	19210	19500	19580	20030	290	1.51	530	2.72	860	110	750
BAKERS	2290	2370	2370	2360	80	3.50	-10	0.43	90	0	90
CABINETMAKERS	1240	1120	1100	1100	-120	9.68	-20	1.79	40	0	40
CARPET INSTALLERS	960	1010	1020	1070	50	5.21	60	5.95	30	10	20
CRANE,DERRICK, AND HOIST OPR	1900	1860	1850	1880	-40	2.11	20	1.08	40	0	40
DECORATORS, WINDOW DRESSERS	1140	1250	1280	1330	110	9.65	80	6.40	70	20	50
DENTAL LABORATORY TECH	450	540	550	600	90	20.00	60	11.11	30	10	20
FURNITURE AND WOOD FINISHERS	230	230	240	250	0	0.00	20	8.70	10	0	10
FURRIERS	40	40	40	30	0	0.00	-10	25.00	10	0	10
GLAZIERS	410	480	490	520	70	17.08	40	8.34	20	10	10
INSPECTORS, LOG AND LUMBER	20	20	20	20	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
INSPECTORS, OTHER	1860	1950	1950	2020	90	4.84	70	3.59	100	10	90
JEWELERS AND WATCHMAKERS	470	480	490	510	10	2.13	30	6.25	40	10	30
MILLERS,GRAIN, FLOUR,FEED	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONIST	120	140	140	170	20	16.67	30	21.43	30	10	20
OPTICIANS,LENS GRINDR,POLISH	850	1190	1230	1440	340	40.00	250	21.01	100	50	50
PIANO,ORGAN TUNERS,REPAIRERS	180	170	180	180	-10	5.56	10	5.89	10	0	10
SHEETMETERS	380	380	380	370	0	0.00	-10	2.64	10	0	10
SHOE REPAIRERS	450	390	390	390	-60	13.34	0	0.00	40	0	40
SIGN PAINTERS AND LETTERERS	290	340	340	390	50	17.25	50	14.71	30	10	20
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	2130	2000	1980	1910	-130	6.11	-90	4.50	60	-20	80
STONE CUTTERS, STONE CARVERS	80	70	70	70	-10	12.50	0	0.00	0	0	0
TAILORS	860	790	770	730	-70	8.14	-60	7.60	40	-10	50
UPHOLSTERERS	910	880	900	940	-30	3.30	60	6.82	40	10	30
CRAFTS, KINDRED WORKERS, NEC	1920	1840	1820	1770	-80	4.17	-70	3.81	30	-10	40

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	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
OPERATIVES	221320	222530	222950	227350	1210	0.55	4820	2.17	8230	960	7270
OPERATIVES, EXC TRANSPORT	179070	178360	178540	181230	-710	0.40	2870	1.61	6650	570	6080
SEMISKILLED METALWORKING	32000	31700	31740	31670	-300	0.94	-30	0.10	910	-10	920
DRILL PRESS OPERATIVES	2770	2480	2430	2260	-290	10.47	-220	8.88	40	-40	80
FURNACE TENDRS,SMELTRS,POURS	1280	1240	1230	1230	-40	3.13	-10	0.81	40	0	40
GRINDING MACHINE OPERATIVES	5650	5520	5530	5400	-130	2.31	-120	2.18	150	-20	170
HEATERS, METAL	40	30	20	20	-10	25.00	-10	33.34	0	0	0
LATHE, MILLING MACH OPERATIV	4710	4520	4490	4310	-190	4.04	-210	4.65	70	-40	110
METAL PLATERS	1550	1620	1620	1660	70	4.52	40	2.47	60	10	50
OTHER PRECISION MACH OPERATO	3410	3300	3310	3340	-110	3.23	40	1.22	80	10	70
PUNCH STAMPING PRESS OPERATO	4090	4130	4160	4220	40	0.98	90	2.18	190	20	170
SOLDERERS	1210	990	940	790	-220	18.19	-200	20.21	-10	-40	30
WELDERS AND FLAME CUTTERS	7300	7880	7990	8450	580	7.95	570	7.24	300	110	190
SEMISKILLED TEXTILE	4180	2980	2810	2390	-1200	28.71	-590	19.80	0	-120	120
CARDING, LAPPING, COMBING OP	140	90	80	60	-50	35.72	-30	33.34	0	-10	10
KNITTERS, LOOPERS, TOPPERS	110	90	80	70	-20	18.19	-20	22.23	0	0	0
SPINNERS, TWISTERS, WINDERS	1180	840	800	700	-340	28.82	-140	16.67	10	-30	40
WEAVERS	440	300	280	240	-140	31.82	-60	20.00	0	-10	10
OTHER TEXTILE OPERATIVES	2300	1660	1560	1320	-640	27.83	-340	20.49	-10	-70	60
SEMISKILLED PACKNG, INSPECTNG	33700	34600	34900	36170	900	2.68	1570	4.54	1580	310	1270
CHECKERS, EXAMINERS,ETC,MFG	21990	23280	23620	24840	1290	5.87	1560	6.71	1170	310	860
GRADERS AND SORTERS, MFG	270	210	200	180	-60	22.23	-30	14.29	0	-10	10
MEAT WRAPPERS, RETAIL TRADE	1190	1240	1280	1370	50	4.21	130	10.49	70	30	40
PACKER,WRAP,EX MEAT,PRODUCE	10110	9730	9660	9620	-380	3.76	-110	1.14	330	-20	350
PROD GRDR,PACKER,EX FAC,FARM	120	130	140	160	10	8.34	30	23.08	20	10	10

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	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
OTHER OPERATIVES, EXC TRANSPO	109200	109080	109100	111000	-120	0.11	1920	1.77	4150	380	3770
ASBESTOS, INSULATION WORKERS	550	640	650	700	90	16.37	60	9.38	20	10	10
ASSEMBLERS	26740	27990	28120	29420	1250	4.68	1430	5.11	1230	290	940
BLASTERS	60	50	50	50	-10	16.67	0	0.00	0	0	0
BOTTLING,CANNING OPERATIVES	450	460	470	480	10	2.23	20	4.35	20	0	20
SURVEYOR HELPERS	160	160	160	160	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
CLOTHING IRONERS AND PRESSER	1540	1400	1390	1330	-140	9.10	-70	5.00	50	-10	60
CUTTING OPERATIVES, NEC	3130	3150	3160	3260	20	0.64	110	3.50	140	20	120
DRESSMAKERS, EXC FACTORY	2170	2120	2120	2130	-50	2.31	10	0.48	140	0	140
DRILLERS, EARTH	520	560	550	520	40	7.70	-40	7.15	0	-10	10
DRY WALL INSTALLERS, LATHERS	1000	980	970	940	-20	2.00	-40	4.09	0	-10	10
DYERS	630	560	540	520	-70	11.12	-40	7.15	10	-10	20
FILER,POLISHER,SANDER,BUFFER	4320	4040	4000	3890	-280	6.49	-150	3.72	130	-30	160
GARAGE WRKRS,GAS STATION ATT	5620	5370	5310	5110	-250	4.45	-260	4.85	40	-50	90
LAUNDRY,DRY CLEANING OPERS	2170	2310	2340	2440	140	6.46	130	5.63	130	30	100
MEAT CUTTER,BUTCHERS,EXC MFG	3120	3000	3040	3030	-120	3.85	30	1.00	110	10	100
MEAT CUTTERS, BUTCHERS	130	130	120	130	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	0	10
MILLINERS	30	30	30	20	0	0.00	-10	33.34	0	0	0
MINE OPERATIVES, NEC	170	140	130	110	-30	17.65	-30	21.43	-10	-10	0
MIXING OPERATIVES	1120	1030	1030	1020	-90	8.04	-10	0.98	20	0	20
OILERS,GREASERS,EXC AUTO	460	380	370	330	-80	17.40	-50	13.16	0	-10	10
PAINTERS, MFG ARTICLES	2270	2260	2240	2230	-10	0.45	-30	1.33	40	-10	50
PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS WORKERS	930	1120	1140	1260	190	20.44	140	12.50	70	30	40
RIVETERS AND FASTENERS	610	630	630	650	20	3.28	20	3.18	20	0	20
SAILORS AND DECKHANDS	270	390	400	430	120	44.45	40	10.26	30	10	20
SAWYERS	710	560	540	480	-150	21.13	-80	14.29	10	-20	30
SEWERS AND STITCHERS	7660	6960	6820	6470	-700	9.14	-490	7.05	270	-100	370
SHOEMAKING MACHINE OPERATIVE	210	120	120	120	-90	42.86	0	0.00	0	0	0
FURNACE TENDR,STOKR EX METAL	1760	1610	1600	1540	-150	8.53	-70	4.35	60	-10	70
WINDING OPERATIVES, NEC	1510	1650	1660	1780	140	9.28	130	7.88	70	30	40
MISC MACH OPERATIVES	24970	24590	24630	25130	-380	1.53	540	2.20	950	110	840
OPERATIVES, NEC	14210	14710	14800	15350	500	3.52	640	4.36	590	130	460

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	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	42250	44170	44420	46130	1920	4.55	1960	4.44	1550	390	1160
BOAT OPERATORS	30	30	30	40	0	0.00	10	33.34	0	0	0
BUS DRIVERS	5160	6200	6170	6060	1040	20.16	-140	2.26	260	-30	290
CONDUCTOR,OPERATR,URBAN RAIL	30	40	40	40	10	33.34	0	0.00	0	0	0
DELIVERY AND ROUTE WORKERS	12580	13220	13370	14220	640	5.09	1000	7.57	480	200	280
FORK LIFT,TOW MOTOR OPERATIV	2900	2930	2960	3090	30	1.04	160	5.47	110	30	80
RAIL VEHICLE OPERATORS, NEC	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
PARKING ATTENDANTS	390	410	410	430	20	5.13	20	4.88	20	0	20
RAILROAD BRAKE OPERATORS	290	320	320	340	30	10.35	20	6.25	10	0	10
RAILROAD SWITCH OPERATORS	190	220	220	240	30	15.79	20	9.10	10	0	10
TAXICAB DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS	2460	2600	2660	2880	140	5.70	280	10.77	220	60	160
TRUCK DRIVERS	18220	18210	18230	18820	-10	0.06	610	3.35	450	120	330
SERVICE WORKERS	154570	179230	183210	198700	24660	15.96	19470	10.87	12770	3890	8880
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS	29030	32490	32980	35360	3460	11.92	2870	8.84	2960	570	2390
LODGING QUARTRS CLEANRS EXC	1780	2000	2040	2220	220	12.36	220	11.00	170	40	130
BLDG INTERIOR CLEANERS, NEC	10650	13240	13620	15290	2590	24.32	2050	15.49	1310	410	900
JANITORS AND SEXTONS	16610	17260	17330	17860	650	3.92	600	3.48	1470	120	1350
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	50670	65050	67760	77010	14380	28.38	11960	18.39	4730	2390	2340
BARTENDERS	2670	3660	3850	4510	990	37.08	850	23.23	340	170	170
WAITERS' ASSISTANTS	2350	3050	3180	3630	700	29.79	580	19.02	140	120	20
COOKS, EXC PRIVATE	11560	15780	16580	19420	4220	36.51	3640	23.07	1390	730	660
DISHWASHERS	3050	3620	3730	4050	570	18.69	430	11.88	210	90	120
FOOD COUNTER,FOUNTAIN WORKER	6430	7810	8070	8540	1380	21.47	1130	14.47	510	230	280
WAITERS/WAITRESSES	17520	23240	24330	28090	5720	32.65	4850	20.87	1720	970	750
FOOD WORKERS, NEC, EXC PRIVA	7120	7900	8030	8370	780	10.96	470	5.95	410	90	320
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS	25380	32020	32870	36110	6640	26.17	4090	12.78	2140	820	1320
DENTAL ASSISTANTS	1780	2200	2290	2650	420	23.60	450	20.46	170	90	80
HEALTH AIDES, EXCEPT NURSING	2360	2820	2890	3270	460	19.50	450	15.96	200	90	110
HEALTH TRAINEES	200	180	180	150	-20	10.00	-30	16.67	0	-10	10
LAY MIDWIVES	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
NURSES AIDES, ORDERLIES	14240	17480	17840	19060	3240	22.76	1580	9.04	980	320	660
PRACTICAL NURSES	6800	9350	9670	10980	2550	37.50	1630	17.44	790	330	460

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					1974-1980		1980-1985			DUE TO	1980-1985 DUE TO
	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	GROWTH	SEPARATIONS
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS	18620	19990	20190	21120	1370	7.36	1130	5.66	1250	230	1020
FLIGHT ATTENDANTS	80	140	140	140	60	75.00	0	0.00	10	0	10
ATTEN,RECREATION,AMUSEMENT	850	1000	1010	1100	150	17.65	100	10.00	80	20	60
ATTEN,PERSONAL SERVICE, NEC	880	920	930	950	40	4.55	30	3.27	80	10	70
BAGGAGE PORTERS AND BELLHOPS	90	90	90	80	0	0.00	-10	11.12	0	0	0
BARBERS	2270	2340	2350	2470	70	3.09	130	5.56	170	30	140
BOARDING, LODGING HOUSEKEEPE	300	280	290	300	-20	6.67	20	7.15	30	0	30
BOOTBLACKS	10	0	0	0	-10	100.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
CHILD CARE WORKERS,EXC PRIVA	3980	4090	4120	4210	110	2.77	120	2.94	250	20	230
ELEVATOR OPERATORS	280	200	200	160	-80	28.58	-40	20.00	10	-10	20
HAIRDRESSERS, COSMETOLOGISTS	6570	7290	7380	7840	720	10.96	550	7.55	390	110	280
HOUSEKEEPERS, EXC PRIVATE	1650	1660	1660	1640	10	0.61	-20	1.21	80	0	80
SCHOOL MONITORS	420	490	500	520	70	16.67	30	6.13	20	10	10
USHERS, RECREATION, AMUSEMEN	260	260	260	280	0	0.00	20	7.70	10	0	10
WELFARE SERVICE AIDES	970	1220	1270	1430	250	25.78	210	17.22	100	40	60
PROTECTIVE AND SERVICE WORKER	20860	21230	21180	22090	370	1.78	860	4.06	1230	170	1060
CROSSING GUARD, BRIDGETENDER	1230	1100	1080	1110	-130	10.57	10	0.91	140	0	140
FIREFIGHTERS	4410	4440	4410	4640	30	0.69	200	4.51	110	40	70
GUARDS	7830	7840	7800	7970	10	0.13	130	1.66	680	30	650
MARSHALS AND CONSTABLES	30	40	40	50	10	33.34	10	25.00	0	0	0
POLICE AND DETECTIVES	7090	7510	7560	8010	420	5.93	500	6.66	250	100	150
SHERIFFS AND BAILIFFS	280	300	300	310	20	7.15	10	3.34	50	0	50
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	10000	8450	8230	7030	-1550	15.50	-1420	16.81	340	-280	620
CHILD CARE WORKERS	2900	2330	2280	1870	-570	19.66	-460	19.75	40	-90	130
COOKS, PRIVATE	360	310	300	260	-50	13.89	-50	16.13	20	-10	30
HOUSEKEEPERS, PRIVATE	1010	870	850	740	-140	13.87	-130	14.95	50	-30	80
LAUNDERERS,PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	60	40	40	30	-20	33.34	-10	25.00	0	0	0
PRI HOUSEHOLD CLEANRS,SERVAN	5670	4890	4760	4130	-780	13.76	-760	15.55	230	-150	380

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	1974	1980	1981	1985	NET	PCT	NET	PCT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	1980-1985 DUE TO SEPARATIONS
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	57180	57490	57660	59360	310	0.55	1870	3.26	2110	370	1740
ANIMAL CARETAKERS, EXC FARM	3210	3330	3350	3420	120	3.74	90	2.71	150	20	130
CARPENTERS, HELPERS	980	880	860	810	-100	10.21	-70	7.96	10	-10	20
CONSTRUCTION LABORERS,OTHER	9730	9130	8990	8800	-600	6.17	-330	3.62	140	-70	210
FISHERS, HUNTERS AND TRAPPER	340	280	280	330	-60	17.65	50	17.86	20	10	10
FREIGHT, MATERIAL HANDLERS	8960	9150	9180	9530	190	2.13	380	4.16	320	80	240
GARBAGE COLLECTORS	1370	1530	1540	1700	160	11.68	170	11.12	60	30	30
GARDENRS,GROUNDKEEPR,EXC FAR	10650	10610	10590	10780	-40	0.38	170	1.61	670	30	640
LONGSHORE WORKERS, STEVEDORE	120	160	170	180	40	33.34	20	12.50	10	0	10
TIMBERCUTTING,LOGGING WORKER	100	90	90	80	-10	10.00	-10	11.12	0	0	0
STOCK HANDLERS	11380	11800	12070	12790	420	3.70	990	8.39	340	200	140
TEAMSTERS	10	10	20	10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
VEHICLE WASHERS,EQUIP CLEANE	2250	2390	2400	2500	140	6.23	110	4.61	70	20	50
WAREHOUSE LABORERS,NEC	1460	1430	1430	1410	-30	2.06	-20	1.40	40	0	40
OTHER LABORERS	6620	6690	6710	7020	70	1.06	330	4.94	350	70	280
FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS	14960	11480	11250	10720	-3480	23.27	-760	6.63	490	-150	640
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	5570	4310	4230	4080	-1260	22.63	-230	5.34	290	-50	340
FARMERS (OWNERS AND TENANTS)	5030	3840	3760	3580	-1190	23.66	-260	6.78	270	-50	320
FARM MANAGERS	540	470	470	500	-70	12.97	30	6.39	20	10	10
FARM LABORERS,FARM SUPERVISOR	9390	7170	7020	6630	-2220	23.65	-540	7.54	200	-110	310
FARM LABOR SUPERVISORS	400	320	320	320	-80	20.00	0	0.00	10	0	10
FARM LABORERS,WAGE WRKRS	7180	5470	5350	5050	-1710	23.82	-420	7.68	140	-80	220
FARM LABORERS,UNPAID FAMILY	1710	1280	1250	1170	-430	25.15	-110	8.60	60	-20	80
FARM LABORERS,SELF-EMPL	110	110	110	100	0	0.00	-10	9.10	10	0	10

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OF THE PARTS DUE TO ROUNDING

Trends in Unemployment

In fiscal year 1982 the state's unemployment rate is forecast to be 5.5 percent of the labor force, or 88,182 persons. Joblessness is expected to be considerably higher among nonwhite workers than among those that are white. Nonwhite jobless women are anticipated to comprise 12.8 of their numbers or approximately 7,400 out-of-work persons, while nonwhite men are expected to show a 10.3 percent rate or nearly 5,500 jobless. The jobless ratios will be high among all of the nonwhite female groups of working age but the greatest proportions will be evident in the age groups between 16 and 24 years. Among nonwhite men the most significant impact also is expected to be among the younger age groups, from 16 to 24 years of age. The 65 and over category will also experience a high incidence of joblessness, 9.9 percent.

Among whites, women, with a 5.8 percent unemployment rate, will post a higher rate than men at 4.4 percent. Teen-age unemployment among white women will be high with the rates tapering off steadily in the older age categories through age 64. The same trend will be apparent among white men also.

The lowest incidence of joblessness among whites is anticipated in the 45 to 64 age group, 2.5 percent for men and 3.5 percent for women. Among nonwhite women below age 65, the lowest incidence of joblessness is anticipated within the group from age 45 to 64. Joblessness among nonwhite men should be lowest in the groups from 35 to 44 at 5.7 percent and from 45 to 64 at 5.9 percent.

In the past two calendar years, 1979 and 1980, state unemployment on a monthly basis fluctuated somewhat. However the statewide jobless average increased from 81,000 or 5.1 percent of the labor force in 1979 to 95,000 or 5.9 percent in 1980. In each month of 1980 the state's jobless rate exceeded that of the corresponding month in 1979. In 1979 the jobless level decreased steadily from a seasonally

inflated level of 87,200 or 5.6 percent of the state labor force in January to 73,600 or 4.7 percent in May. The total increased to 82,900 and 88,300 in June and July and, as a proportion of the labor force, edged upward to 5.1 and 5.5 percent. Unemployment was reduced to 72,800 or 4.6 percent in September before turning upward through the fall and winter months to a seasonal high of 97,300 or 6.1 percent in January 1980. In February the total dropped to 90,400 or 5.7 percent and it remained at about this level for the subsequent three months. During the summer months of June, July, and August, the entrance into the labor force of recent graduates, students and temporary summer workers inflated the jobless total which reached a high of 110,600 or 6.8 percent in July. Through the last four months of 1980, the unemployment rate ranged between 5.5 and 5.8 percent and the total between 88,000 and 94,000. Following the usual seasonal pattern, joblessness again rose in January 1981 to 113,000 or 7.1 percent then dropped in February to 108,900 or 6.8 percent. A table of unemployment by age, race and sex is attached to this report.

TABLE 7

PROJECTED NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED, FISCAL YEAR 1982

Connecticut	Persons Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL	88,182	5.5
16-17 Years	16,031	18.0
18-19	8,111	9.9
20-24	15,242	7.8
25-34	19,053	5.0
35-44	11,628	3.6
45-64	15,257	3.1
65+	2,860	5.2
WHITE MALES	35,831	4.4
16-17 Years	5,688	15.4
18-19	3,250	8.8
20-24	6,387	7.0
25-34	8,178	4.1
35-44	4,374	2.7
45-64	6,410	2.5
65+	1,544	5.1
WHITE FEMALES	39,479	5.8
16-17 Years	8,629	18.6
18-19	3,382	8.9
20-24	5,655	6.7
25-34	8,020	5.4
35-44	5,382	4.0
45-64	7,329	3.5
65+	1,082	5.1
NONWHITE MALES	5,457	10.3
16-17 Years	651	27.9
18-19	726	22.1
20-24	1,295	14.2
25-34	1,304	9.2
35-44	583	5.7
45-64	702	5.9
65+	196	9.9
NONWHITE FEMALES	7,415	12.8
16-17 Years	1,063	30.2
18-19	753	21.3
20-24	1,905	18.4
25-34	1,551	9.9
35-44	1,289	10.8
45-64	816	6.9
65+	38	3.3

TABLE 8

UNEMPLOYMENT BY MONTH

Connecticut	1979 Number Unemployed	1979 Percent of Labor Force	1980 Number Unemployed	1980 Percent of Labor Force	Net Change 1979 to 1980
January	87,200	5.6	97,300	6.1	+10,100
February	86,500	5.6	90,400	5.7	+ 3,900
March	84,300	5.4	89,600	5.6	+ 5,300
April	79,500	5.1	89,200	5.5	+ 9,700
May	73,600	4.7	91,200	5.6	+17,600
June	82,900	5.1	105,000	6.4	+22,100
July	88,300	5.5	110,600	6.8	+22,300
August	76,700	4.8	103,700	6.4	+27,000
September	72,800	4.6	92,800	5.8	+20,000
October	75,400	4.7	88,000	5.5	+12,600
November	79,100	4.9	88,200	5.5	+ 9,100
December	85,600	5.3	94,000	5.8	+ 8,400
Statewide Annual Average	81,000	5.1	95,000	5.9	+14,000

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

In mid-February 1981, the number of people in Connecticut receiving unemployment insurance totalled 42,699. This is an increase of over 4,000 from one year earlier. Of this total, almost three-quarters were men. This also represents an increase from last year. By age grouping, 68.1 percent were under 45 years of age and seventy percent of these people were men. Claimants aged 45 and over numbered 13,611 and 66.9 percent also were men.

In February 1980, 28.9 percent of the claimants had manufacturing employment backgrounds; twelve months later this percentage remained the same. Those formerly employed in construction occupations represented 31.2 percent of the total this year, up slightly from last year's figure of 30.7 percent. Wholesale and retail trade representation dropped from 15.1 to 14.1 percent in February while those formerly employed in service jobs edged upward from 13.6 to 14.6 percent. Among claimants with manufacturing backgrounds 58.2 percent were involved in the metallic industries.

Length of unemployment ranged from 5-14 weeks: 54.2 percent; 15-26 weeks: 20.2 percent; 3-4 weeks: 13.4 percent and 1-2 weeks: 12.2 percent. Almost one-quarter of those in Connecticut receiving unemployment insurance were former structural workers, which is a slight decrease from last year's number. This indicates that the construction slowdown that has been in effect recently might be lessening. Also, there were 12.2 percent clerical and sales workers, 10.7 percent professional, technical and managerial personnel, 8.5 percent machine trade employees, 6.4 percent service workers, 4.8 percent benchwork people, 4.2 farming, fishing and forestry workers and 2.4 percent processing material personnel. Additionally, 10.1 percent of those receiving unemployment insurance in February 1981 were formerly employed in various miscellaneous occupations.

TABLE 9

ES-203 - CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
SURVEY PERIOD FEBRUARY 15 - 21, 1981

TOTAL - ALL LMAS
AGE AND SEX OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

AGE IN YEARS	TOTAL	PERCENT	MEN	PERCENT	WOMEN	PERCENT
TOTAL	42,699	100.000	30,899	100.000	11,800	100.000
TOTAL UNDER 45	29,088	68.123	21,788	70.514	7,300	61.864
UNDER 25	7,342	17.195	5,531	17.900	1,811	15.347
25 - 34	12,937	30.298	9,954	32.215	2,983	25.280
35 - 44	8,809	20.630	6,303	20.399	2,506	21.237
TOTAL 45 & OVER	13,611	31.877	9,111	29.486	4,499	38.127
45 - 54	6,381	14.944	4,520	14.628	1,860	15.763
55 - 64	5,784	13.546	3,650	11.813	2,134	18.085
65 & OVER	1,446	3.386	941	3.045	505	4.280
INA	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000

TABLE 10

ES-203 - CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
SURVEY PERIOD FEBRUARY 15 - 21, 1981

TOTAL - ALL LMAS
INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT, BY SEX AND DURATION

INDUSTRY	TOTAL NUMBER	TOTAL PERCENT	NUMBER BY SEX INA	MEN	WOMEN	NUMBER BY WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT 1-2	3-4	5-14	15-26	27-52	53-OVER	ARITHMETIC MEAN
TOTAL	42,699	100.000	0	30,899	11,800	5,215	5,714	23,129	8,641	0	0	9.1
MINING	119	0.279	0	105	14	21	0	84	14	0	0	9.3
CONSTRUCTION	13,330	31.219	0	12,803	526	1,650	1,937	8,746	997	0	0	7.2
MANUFACTURING	12,354	28.933	0	7,469	4,886	1,572	1,544	5,875	3,362	0	0	10.2
FOOD	288	0.674	0	140	147	63	0	126	98	0	0	11.3
TOBACCO	133	0.311	0	126	7	21	0	84	28	0	0	10.1
TEXTILE MILL	428	1.002	0	211	218	49	14	225	140	0	0	11.0
APPAREL	779	1.824	0	190	590	147	70	379	183	0	0	9.6
LUMBER	112	0.262	0	77	35	42	42	28	0	0	0	4.3
FURNITURE	435	1.019	0	225	211	14	112	197	112	0	0	9.9
PAPER	197	0.461	0	84	112	28	42	70	56	0	0	10.3
PRINTING	498	1.166	0	281	218	98	70	281	49	0	0	7.6
CHEMICALS	140	0.328	0	84	56	21	14	49	56	0	0	13.7
PETROLEUM	98	0.230	0	84	14	14	0	84	0	0	0	6.4
RUBBER	562	1.316	0	309	253	70	56	267	168	0	0	10.9
LEATHER	147	0.344	0	91	56	7	28	56	56	0	0	12.6
STONE	653	1.529	0	611	42	77	84	379	112	0	0	8.9
PRIMARY METAL	1,179	2.761	0	877	302	84	154	519	421	0	0	11.7
FABRICATED MTL	2,183	5.113	0	1,411	772	218	323	1,081	562	0	0	9.8
MACHINERY	1,306	3.059	0	856	449	190	91	491	533	0	0	12.1
ELEC MACHINERY	1,263	2.958	0	695	569	133	161	562	407	0	0	10.7
TRANSPORTATION	555	1.300	0	505	49	98	91	267	98	0	0	8.8
INSTRUMENTS	512	1.199	0	183	330	35	84	337	56	0	0	9.1
MISC MFG	884	2.070	0	428	456	161	105	393	225	0	0	9.8
TRANS PUB UTIL	1,586	3.714	0	1,193	393	323	337	562	365	0	0	8.4
WHLSL RTL TRADE	6,002	14.057	0	3,854	2,148	758	920	2,829	1,495	0	0	9.5
FIN INS REL EST	1,032	2.417	0	393	639	84	175	449	323	0	0	10.3
SERVICES	6,233	14.598	0	3,805	2,429	695	625	3,657	1,256	0	0	9.5
PUBLIC ADMIN	1,362	3.190	0	758	604	84	112	379	786	0	0	14.7
ALL OTHER	646	1.513	0	505	140	28	56	519	42	0	0	8.5
INA	35	0.082	0	14	21	0	7	28	0	0	0	7.2

TABLE 11

ES-203 - CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
SURVEY PERIOD FEBRUARY 15 - 21, 1981

TOTAL - ALL LMAS
CURRENT DURATION BY OCCUPATION

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION		TOTAL	PERCENT	NUMBER BY WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT 1-2	3-4	5-14	15-26	27-52	53-OVER	ARITHMETIC MEAN
TOTAL		42,699	100.000	5,215	5,714	23,129	8,641	0	0	9.1
0, 1 - TOTAL PROF., TECH., & MGR.		4,556	10.670	337	548	2,085	1,586	0	0	11.6
2 CLERICAL & SALES	TOTAL	5,215	12.213	604	646	2,436	1,530	0	0	10.5
	20-24 CLERICAL	4,057	9.501	470	491	1,804	1,292	0	0	10.6
	25-29 SALES	1,158	2.712	133	154	632	239	0	0	10.0
3 SERVICES	TOTAL	2,731	6.396	323	414	1,278	716	0	0	10.0
	30 DOMESTIC	211	0.494	28	56	84	42	0	0	8.1
	31-39 SERVICE, OTHER	2,520	5.902	295	358	1,193	674	0	0	10.2
4 - TOTAL FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY, & RELATED		1,811	4.241	98	112	1,516	84	0	0	8.3
5 PROCESSING	TOTAL	1,032	2.417	112	105	562	253	0	0	9.7
	HIGH	372	0.871	35	28	239	70	0	0	9.3
	MEDIUM	632	1.480	77	77	295	183	0	0	10.1
	LOW	28	0.066	0	0	28	0	0	0	6.0
6 MACHINE TRADE	TOTAL	3,643	8.532	365	512	1,544	1,221	0	0	11.1
	HIGH	1,586	3.714	154	175	814	442	0	0	10.8
	MEDIUM	1,994	4.670	175	337	716	765	0	0	11.5
	LOW	63	0.148	35	0	14	14	0	0	5.6
7 BENCH WORK	TOTAL	2,036	4.768	225	288	906	618	0	0	10.8
	HIGH	400	0.937	56	56	211	77	0	0	8.7
	MEDIUM	1,586	3.714	161	218	681	526	0	0	11.4
	LOW	49	0.115	7	14	14	14	0	0	9.0
8 STRUCTURAL WORK	TOTAL	10,571	24.757	1,214	1,432	6,872	1,053	0	0	7.6
	HIGH	4,001	9.370	470	533	2,520	477	0	0	7.8
	MEDIUM	5,988	14.024	695	821	3,938	533	0	0	7.6
	LOW	583	1.365	49	77	414	42	0	0	7.5
9 MISC.	TOTAL	4,317	10.110	576	681	2,197	863	0	0	9.1
	HIGH	744	1.742	98	98	365	183	0	0	10.1
	MEDIUM	3,285	7.693	400	540	1,692	653	0	0	9.0
	LOW	288	0.674	77	42	140	28	0	0	7.2
INA 10	INFORMATION NOT AVAIL.	6,788	15.897	1,362	976	3,734	716	0	0	7.0

TABLE 12

ES-203 - CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
SURVEY PERIOD FEBRUARY 15 - 21, 1981

TOTAL - ALL LMAS
AGE AND SEX BY CURRENT DURATION

WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT	TOTAL NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER BY AGE UNDER 45 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER
TOTAL	42,699	100.000	29,088	13,611
1 - 2	5,215	12.213	3,376	1,839
3 - 4	5,714	13.382	4,064	1,650
5 -14	23,129	54.168	15,934	7,195
15 -26	8,641	20.237	5,714	2,927
27 -52	0	0.000	0	0
53 & OVER	0	0.000	0	0
MEN	30,899	100.000	21,788	9,111
1 - 2	3,692	11.949	2,457	1,235
3 - 4	4,071	13.175	2,948	1,123
5 -14	17,815	57.656	12,607	5,208
15 -26	5,321	17.221	3,776	1,544
27 -52	0	0.000	0	0
53 & OVER	0	0.000	0	0
WOMEN	11,800	100.000	7,300	4,499
1 - 2	1,523	12.907	920	604
3 - 4	1,643	13.924	1,116	526
5 -14	5,314	45.034	3,327	1,986
15 -26	3,320	28.136	1,937	1,383
27 -52	0	0.000	0	0
53 & OVER	0	0.000	0	0
INA	0	0.000	0	0

Active Applicants and J.S. Unfilled Job Openings

The total number of applicants seeking employment exceeded the number of jobs on file with Connecticut Job Service offices by a ratio of eight to one in February 1981. For an aggregate 12,512 unfilled openings there were 104,136 applicants. Almost one quarter of the applicants (25,064) had backgrounds in clerical and sales occupations and slightly less than one fifth (18,354) had service experience. Available jobs listed in these occupational categories numbers 2,028 and 2,880 and showed applicant to job opening ratios of twelve to one and six to one respectively. Professional, technical and managerial applicants numbered 14,327 with 2,643 available positions for a ratio of five applicants to one opening. Machine trades applicants totaled 10,983 with 1,450 jobs for a ratio of eight to one. Structural work applicants were 10,546 with 1,385 jobs for a ratio of eight to one.

Female applicants, at 49.7 percent of the total, were down slightly from 51.8 percent a year earlier. The proportion of economically disadvantaged, at 29.1 percent of the total, was down from 33.0 percent in February 1980. Minority job seekers listed were down to 32.8 percent from 33.8 percent. Job applicants who are veterans declined from 11.3 percent to 10.9 percent. Applicants under twenty-two years of age advanced from 19.7 percent of the total one year earlier to 21.0 percent in February 1981. Those persons forty-five years of age or older, proportionately were down from 17.9 to 17.2 percent. Eligible claimants as a proportion of the total, were up from 40.2 to 41.9 percent over the year.

TABLE 13

JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK *

Connecticut	February 1981 Number	February 1981 Percent	February 1980 Number	February 1980 Percent
TOTAL	111,616	100.0	92,529	100.0
Female	55,517	49.7	47,965	51.8
Economically Disadvantaged	32,518	29.1	30,527	33.0
Minority, Total	36,651	32.8	31,263	33.8
Black	22,856	20.5	20,401	22.0
Hispanic	12,832	11.5	10,230	11.1
Handicapped	8,274	7.4	6,994	7.6
Veteran, Total	12,161	10.9	10,499	11.3
Vietnam-Era	3,919	3.5	3,022	3.3
Disabled	600	0.5	586	0.6
Under 22 Years	23,386	21.0	18,209	19.7
45 Years or Older	19,202	17.2	16,559	17.9
Claimants Eligible for Unemployment Compensation	46,817	41.9	37,171	40.2

*The total represented includes all applicants, including those without a DOT code who are not registered by occupation.

TABLE 14

ACTIVE JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS AND JOB BANK OPENINGS*
CONNECTICUT
FEBRUARY 1981

Occupation	Applicants	Available Jobs	Ratio, Applicants to Available Job Openings
Professional, Technical and Managerial	14,327	2,643	5:1
Clerical and Sales	25,064	2,028	12:1
Service	18,354	2,880	6:1
Farming, Fishing and Forestry	1,953	496	4:1
Processing Materials	2,248	169	13:1
Machine Trades	10,983	1,450	8:1
Bench Work	8,183	934	9:1
Structural Work	10,546	1,385	8:1
Miscellaneous	12,478	527	24:1
TOTAL	104,136	12,512	8:1

*This total does not include partial registrants with the Employment Service who have not yet received a DOT code and are therefore omitted from total applicants by occupation.

Estimate of Needs for Employment Related Services

Persons who will be in need of employment related services in Connecticut are expected to total 368,672 in fiscal year 1982. These are expected to include 306,240 different individuals who will at some time during the year experience an interval of joblessness. These will include 135,190 white males and 132,440 white females. Nonwhites are expected to include 22,240 females and 16,370 males. Those persons considered as long-term unemployment, which are expected to be included in this total, will number some 18,000. This figure will include 9,380 white males and 5,390 white females. Also included will be 1,750 nonwhite males and 1,480 nonwhite females. These persons are expected to be jobless for fifteen weeks or longer and therefore will be particularly in need of help in securing a job. Others who will be included in the overall number of projected unemployed persons will be an estimated 3,834 unemployed Vietnam veterans as well as 24,296 public assistance recipients who will be registered with the Connecticut Job Service. On the basis of the past fiscal year, it is estimated that over three-quarters of these public assistance recipients will be persons registered with the Work Incentive Program. All persons applying for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) are required to register for WIN unless exempt. Those exempt from registration include children under 16 and up to 21 if they attend school full time; the sick, disabled, or elderly; people living too far from a WIN project to take part; people caring for a sick or disabled member of the household; mothers or other relatives caring for children under six; and mothers or other women caring for children in homes where fathers or other male relatives register. Also people not required to register may volunteer for WIN.

TABLE 15
PROJECTED NEED FOR EMPLOYMENT RELATED SERVICES
FISCAL YEAR 1982

Connecticut	Total	Males		Females	
		White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Unemployed	306,240	135,190	16,370	132,440	22,240
Long-Term Unemployed	18,000	9,380	1,750	5,390	1,480
* Unemployed Vietnam Veterans	3,834	-	-	-	-
* Public Assistance Recipients Registered with Connecticut Job Service	24,296	-	-	-	-
Employed Part-Time for Economic Reasons	62,432	24,101	2,897	31,508	3,926
TOTAL	368,672	159,291	19,267	163,948	26,166

*Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS)

Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged

It is projected that in fiscal year 1982, there will be 262,380 persons living below the poverty level in Connecticut. This is anticipated to include 8.4 percent of all persons in the state and a rise of 50,190 over 1970. Of the total persons below the poverty level, 160,560 will be white and 101,820 will be nonwhite, this group comprising black persons and those of other racial groups. Persons in families, numbering 156,680, are expected to make up about 60 percent of the state's poor. This will be an increase of 6,550 since 1970 and will include 78,260 white and 78,420 nonwhite persons. The 105,700 unrelated persons should include 82,300 whites and 23,400 nonwhites and be 43,640 above the total for 1970.

Related children under eighteen below the poverty level are projected to total 73,990 in 1982. This will be down 4,630 over the twelve-year interval. About two-thirds of these, 49,740, will be from six to seventeen years old, 260 below the 1970 total. About 57 percent, 28,370, are expected to be nonwhite and 21,370 will be white. Those related children under six years of age are projected to number 24,250 with 15,010 being white and 9,240 nonwhite. Those children under six in families with a male head are expected to toal 4,040, some 8,500 below twelve years previously, with the majority, 3,460, being white. Related children six to seventeen years of age in families with a male head are expected to number 12,120 with over two-thirds of these being white.

Families with female heads are expected to show a total of 37,620 related children between the ages of six and seventeen. Of these, the majority, 24,620, are anticipated to be nonwhite. Children under six years of age in families with a female head should number 20,210 with seven out of ten (14,430) being nonwhite.

People sixty-five years of age and over below the poverty level are projected to total 83,230 in fiscal 1982. This represents an increase of 37,100 in the

twelve-year interval. Of this number, 72,210 are expected to be white and 11,020 nonwhite. In 1970, of the population sixty-five years of age and over below the poverty level, there were 43,700 whites and 2,430 nonwhites. As a proportion of older people below the poverty level, nonwhites should show an increase from 5.3 percent in 1970 to 13.2 percent in 1982.

The level of family income used to determine whether or not a person is poor, has been raised by the U. S. Labor Department's Office of Management and Budget to reflect increases in consumer prices over the past year. The revised poverty level guidelines are as follows:

March 1981
Continental United States

Family Size	Nonfarm	Farm
1	$4,310	$3,680
2	5,690	4,850
3	7,070	6,020
4	8,450	7,190
5	9,830	8,360
6	11,210	9,530

Income limits for families of more than six persons may be determined by adding for each additional person $1,380 for nonfarm and $1,170 for farm levels in the Continental United States.

TABLE 16

POVERTY LEVEL STATUS BY AGE
AND FAMILY AFFILIATION

Connecticut	1970 Total	1970 White	1970 Nonwhite	FY 1982 Total	FY 1982 White	FY 1982 Nonwhite
TOTAL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	212,190	171,130	41,060	262,380	160,560	101,820
Persons in Families	150,130	114,910	35,220	156,680	78,260	78,420
Unrelated Persons	62,060	56,220	5,840	105,700	82,300	23,400
POPULATION 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY POVERTY STATUS	290,040	281,130	8,910	362,340	350,710	11,630
Above Poverty Level	243,910	237,430	6,480	279,110	278,500	610
Below Poverty Level	46,130	43,700	2,430	83,230	72,210	11,020
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	78,620	55,760	22,860	73,990	30,610	43,380
Children Under 6 Years of Age	28,620	20,060	8,560	24,250	9,240	15,010
with Male Family Head	12,540	10,140	2,400	4,040	3,460	580
with Female Family Head	16,080	9,920	6,160	20,210	5,780	14,430
Children 6-17 Years of Age	50,000	35,700	14,300	49,740	21,370	28,370
with Male Family Head	21,860	17,870	3,990	12,120	8,370	3,750
with Female Family Head	28,140	17,830	10,310	37,620	13,000	24,620

Barriers to Employment of the Economically Disadvantaged

Economically disadvantaged persons are those who are likely to be impeded by a lack of adequate education or suitable skills for many available jobs. In addition, many of these people do not have sufficient experience that would enable them to get hired.

Language barriers could also pose as a problem in holding a job because persons without a complete knowledge of English could have difficulty understanding verbal and written instructions. Many economically disadvantaged persons have health problems which also limit their employment possibilities. A wide range of personal problems may also confront these people. An obstacle for working mothers is the lack of adequate day car facilities for young children.

As a result of these obstacles, economically disadvantaged persons who are employed are most likely to be working in jobs which require little education and few work skills. Consequently, they are the first to be affected by cutbacks during adverse economic conditions and they are also the last people to be rehired when economic activity picks up.

Methodology

This section is devoted to clarifying the specific methodologies which were employed in tabulating projections for the API report. There were five major sources for the projections: 1) Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory (LBL) Labor Market Projection Model; 2) the Occupational Employment Statistics projections; 3) the ESARS program; 4) Labor Market Information (LMI) Guidelines - Need for Manpower Services; 5) Department of Education high school enrollment figures. What follows is a brief summary of the methodology used in each of the five sources.

1. LBL Methodology

The increased decentralization of federal programs and the growing need for specificity in tracing demographic trends resulted in 1976 in the development of the Labor Market Projections Model (LMPM) by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. The LMPM program is designed to provide a comprehensive modeling system for labor market analysts and, to that end, integrates data from several sources for a variety of geographic areas (states, SMSA's and prime sponsors). The decennial Census from 1970 provided the benchmark data, which was revised through the implementation of updated population figures based on results of the 1980 census in order to compile statistics regarding population, labor force and unemployment. These three categories contribute to much CETA planning, proposals for legislation, and the estimation of local area economic conditions. Therefore the LBL projections constitute the core of the major tabulations contained in this API. The specific methodologies used in projecting population, labor force and unemployment trends are detailed below.

The population projections are calculated using a so-called refined cohort component method. This involves projecting the populations of five-year age cohorts by estimating the birth, deaths, and migration. The cohorts are also specific by sex and race. The advantage of the cohort-component method is that each race, sex, and age cohort is considered uniquely in terms of the demographic factors giving rise to population change. The projections to 1982 are done in two steps, since the use of five-year age cohorts requires projection for five-year intervals.

The data on which the projections are based are the 1970 Census - the most current source of uniform, detailed, local data. Although there is considerable age detail available in the Census, the population of each area is grouped into five-year age cohorts to be consistent with the five-year age cohorts for which fertility, survival, and migration rates are defined.

In essence, the two-step method projects the 1970 population to 1975 by estimating births, deaths, and migration by race, sex, and age. This 1975 population is then projected to 1980, again by estimating births, deaths, and migration by race, sex, and age. To obtain 1982 population projections by race, sex and age, the 1980 distribution is controlled to a 1982 total. This assumes no change in the race-sex-age distribution from 1980 to 1982.

The labor force projections are based on the 1970 civilian population and the 1970 civilian labor force of the area. These are used to compute 1970 labor force participation rates by race, sex, and age from which 1982 participation rates are estimated using the annual national changes in the rates for the cohorts since 1970.

The estimated 1982 participation rates are applied to the 1982 projections of civilian population to yield the civilian labor forces. These 1982 projected labor force figures are then forced to add up to a control total provided by the labor market analyst.

To compute the 1970 civilian labor force participation rates, 1970 civilian populations and the 1970 civilian labor forces are needed for the cohorts. From the population projections, the civilian population by race, sex and age in 1970 is on hand. From the 1970 Fourth Count Census total labor force figures for the cohorts are obtained. Since these labor force figures include the military, estimates of the military in 1970 that were used in the population projections are subtracted from the labor force figures to obtain civilian labor forces for the cohorts.

The 1970 Census civilian labor force participation rates are multiplied by an adjustment factor which itself is the product of two ratios. Since the 1970 participation rates for the cohorts are based upon Census data, they are adjusted so as to be compatible with data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a widely used and more accurate source of labor force data than the Census.

The first ratio is, for each cohort, the March-April average 1970 CPS national participation rate relative to the 1970 Census national rate (the 1970 Census national rate (the 1970 Census survey was conducted around April 1). The second ratio is, again for each cohort, the annual average 1970 CPS national participation rate relative to the March-April average 1970 CPS national rate. Thus, the product of the two ratios, in effect adjusts the 1970 Census rates to 1970 "annual" CPS rates.

To update the 1970 civilian labor force participation rates to 1982 levels, they are multiplied by the national changes in the rates from 1970 to 1982. For each cohort, the annual changes from 1970 to 1979 in the labor force participation rates were plotted as a function of time. In general, the plots showed definite linear trends. The 1982 labor force participation rates for the cohorts were consequently estimated by forecasting from the regression line computed for the 1970-1979 period. The 1982 estimated rates are then divided by the 1970 rates yielding the change in civilian labor force participation rates for each cohort from 1970 to 1982. Estimated 1982 civilian labor force participation rates, are then obtained by multiplying the adjusted 1970 rates, by the national changes. The estimated 1982 civilian labor force for each cohort is merely the product of the estimated 1982 civilian labor force participation rates and the 1982 civilian population.

For each area, a 1982 total civilian labor force count or a participation rate has been supplied by the labor market anayst. The state-supplied civilian labor force serves as a control total. The civilian labor force for each cohort is expressed as a percent of the sum of the civilian labor force of all the cohorts. Multiplying these percents by the state supplied total yields the projected 1982 civilian labor force by race, sex, and age. The projected 1982 civilian labor force participation rates for the cohorts, are obtained by dividing the civilian labor forces by the civilian populations.

The unemployment projections are based upon three factors - 1) the 1970 unemployment for the cohorts in the area, 2) the national changes in the unemployment rates for the cohorts from 1970 to the target-year 1982, and 3) the target-year labor force already calculated.

Since the 1970 Fourth Count Census only contains unemployment by race and sex, the unemployment projections are done in two stages. The first stage projects unemployment by race and sex. The second stage projects unemployment by age for each race-sex cohort. This second stage is only done for those areas covered in the 1970 Sixth Count Census.

The first step in the unemployment projections is to compute the 1970 unemployment rates. These are obtained by dividing the 1970 unemployment for each race-sex cohort, by the 1970 labor force for each race-sex cohort. The 1970 race-sex labor force totals are merely the sums of the 1970 labor forces over the age groups within each race-sex group.

The 1970 unemployment rates, are then multiplied by factors reflecting national changes in the unemployment rates of the cohorts over time. To eliminate much of the cyclicality of unemployment rates, each cohort's 1970 rate is divided by the area's total 1970 rate resulting in a "standardized" unemployment rate for each cohort. The standardized 1970 rate for each cohort is multiplied by the ratio of the 1979 standardized national rate for the cohort to the 1970 standardized national rate for the cohort. This ratio is then used to adjust the 1970 standardized unemployment rate to an estimated target-year standardized rate. Upon multiplying the target-year standardized rate for each cohort by the 1982 total unemployment rate of the area provided by the SESA analyst, estimated 1982 unemployment rates for the cohorts, are obtained. The 1982 estimated unemployment for each race-sex cohort, is easily calculated by multiplying each cohort's 1982 unemployment rate by its 1982 civilian labor force.

By multiplying the 1982 area unemployment rate by 1982 area civilian labor force, both of which are provided by the labor market analyst, a 1982 unemployment figure is calculated. This figure is used as a control total for the 1982 estimated unemployment figures for the cohorts. The unemployment for each cohort is expressed as the percent of the sum of the unemployment figures of all the cohorts. Multiplying these percents by the unemployment control total yields the 1982 projected unemployment for the race-sex cohorts. Projected 1982 unemployment rates by race and sex, are obtained by dividing the unemployment figures by the civilian labor force.

2. Occupational Projections Methodology

Occupational projections compiled by the Office of Research and Information of the Connecticut Department of Labor supplied the material for the tables detailing employment by industry and by occupation. Four general steps were involved in tabulating the data for each of the fiscal years 1974, 1980, 1981 and 1985. They were: 1) development of projections of wage and salary employment by industry; 2) adjustment to total employment; 3) development of occupational projections using the Industry-Occupational Employment Matrix System; 4) development of estimates of occupational replacement requirements.

The first step involved projecting wage and salary employment by industry for 1985, which was accomplished within the federal-state Occupational Projections program. These projections were reviewed by area by each of the Labor Department's labor market analysts. Short-range projections for fiscal years 1980 and 1981 were accomplished through the assessment of currently emerging employment trends and present levels in the industrial sector in conjunction with economic assumptions.

In the second step, these projections were adjusted to the concept of the total number of employed persons used in the National/State Matrix System. This was achieved by adjusting the wage and salary data to the "one person, one job" concept (that is, excluding the secondary jobs of multiple jobholders), and by adding an additional estimate of workers on unpaid leave in each industry. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers and government employees were added as factors also.

The development of occupational projections, which represents the third step of the procedure, was prepared using industry-occupation employment matrices covering each of the 377 occupations cross-classified by 201 separate industry sectors. These matrices were developed from the 1970 Census by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and extrapolated to 1974 and 1985. The matrices were compiled according to guidelines established in BLS Tomorrow's Manpower Needs. This procedure, classified as "Method B", updates the 1970 state occupational pattern (i.e. ratios for each industry) to 1974 and projected to 1985 by applying a national change factor (1985 or 1974 ratio/1970 ratio). The matrices for 1980 and 1981 were obtained by linear interpolation of the 1974 and 1985 data.

The final step represents the projected labor demand for all occupations expected between 1980 and 1985 due to growth and replacement of jobholders who die or retire. The replacement demand component of total labor demand is representative of estimates of the average number of workers that will be required each year during the projection period to replace persons who die, retire, become permanently disabled or withdraw for personal reasons. These come under the general classification of "separations" and are derived from national mortality and working life tables.

3. ESARS Program Methodology

ESARS tabulations were used in compiling statistics concerning job applicants. This program records the activity of the Employment Service according to geoarea (state, SMSA, local ES office) in order to identify the demography of the applicant population. It contains information on applicants registered for work (via the Applicant Data System), job orders received from employers through area Job Banks and related activities of the ES agencies. The data is based according to: 1) applicant characteristics by age, sex, highest grade completed, ethnic group, poverty status, Spanish surname, welfare registration and so forth; 2) job order characteristics by occupation code, duration of job, wage, special class of opening, number of positions, industrial code; 3) activities by placement, counseling, training enrollment, testing, job development, WIN job entry and other services.

ESARS data provide an improved basis for planning and evaluating employment service operations, enabling CETA planners, in particular, to express objectives and to direct services. The data is tabulated on a monthly basis, with the tabulations being cumulative from the beginning of the fiscal year.

4. Methodology for Need for Employment-Related Services Projections

Although data on average unemployment is helpful in planning estimates, it may be misleading since it fails to represent those individuals who actually incur a period of unemployment during the year or those who may be in need of particular employment and training services. Because of this the U. S. Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration devised a set of guidelines to be used in calculating the number of different persons who will experience unemployment or be employed only part-time for economic reasons during the fiscal year.

The technique for estimating the total number of different individuals experiencing some period of unemployment during fiscal year 1981, which were utilized by area labor market analysts, relies on an observed strong indirect relationship between the total number of unemployed divided by the average number of unemployed in relation to the size of the area unemployment rate. Specific calculations break down this unemployment figure by race and sex categories (according to white/nonwhite only). A sub-category of persons unemployed during the fiscal year concerns those individuals who will experience unemployment longer than 15 weeks duration and are, therefore, classified as "long-term unemployed." A similar indirect relationship was applied to this sub-sector in tabulating the number of persons according to race/sex line.

The calculations for arriving at the number of persons employed in nonagricultural industries on a part-time basis for economic reasons were compiled on the basis of percentage of total employment determined in 1976. The labor market analysts first developed the year's employment estimates and then applied the specific proportions according to race/sex categories.

5. High School Attrition Rate Methodology

The attrition rates among high school students were determined to be of importance since they relate to both expansion of the labor force and accelerated unemployment among youth. In compiling statistics for the attrition tabulations, the Office of Research and Information utilized figures supplied by the Connecticut Department of Education detailing secondary school enrollees and graduates since 1973. The attrition rates were compiled on the basis of these figures in three steps:

(1) The number of graduates was subtracted from the number of students having entered ninth grade four years previously.

(2) The difference of these figures was divided by the original ninth grade tally.

(3) The attrition rate was the percentage represented by this difference. These steps were repeated for the projection years, 1981 through 1983, using figures arrived at on the basis of multiplying present class sizes by persistent historical factors.

- GLOSSARY -

BLS - Bureau of Labor Statistics: A federal agency responsible for the gathering, analysis, and publication of labor force data.

CES - Current Employment Statistics: A federal-state cooperative program designed to produce estimates of non-farm employment, hours and earnings on the national, state and local levels.

CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act: An employment and training program controlled by prime sponsors (governmental units with a jurisdiction of 100,000or more). CETA programs are designed to meet local employment and training needs and adapt to local labor market conditions.

Civilian Labor Force: All persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Consortium - CETA: An entity formed by an agreement among local units of government, consistent with the requirements of the CETA regulations to plan and operate a comprehensive employment and training program under CETA.

Durable Goods: Products that are not consumed immediately after they are produced, but which gradually wear out as they render service over a long period of years.

ESARS - Employment Security Automated Reporting System: Automated data system which provides information on applicants and openings.

ETA - Employment and Training Administration: Agency responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

Employed Persons: Those who worked for pay any time during the week which included the twelfth day of the month or who worked unpaid for fifteen hours or more in a family operated business or those who had a job between not working due to illness, bad weather, etc. (Definition used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

Final Goods: End product for consumption by either business or consumers.

Insured Unemployment - UI: Unemployment during a week for which waiting period credit or benefits are claimed under the regular compensation programs, supplemental extended programs, or the railroad unemployment insurance program.

Intermediate Goods: Goods produced for use as inputs into other products.

I-OM - Industry-Occupation Matrix: Part of the Occupational Employment Statistics Program, this is a set of tables in which employment data is cross classified by industry and occupation.

Job Bank: Automated list of job openings placed with the Job Service.

Labor Market Area: A geographic area consisting of a central city (or cities) and the surrounding territory, within a reasonable commuting distance.

Labor Surplus Area: The designation of a high unemployment area for eligibility for preference in bidding on federal procurement contracts.

Long-Term Unemployed: Persons who are unemployed fifteen consecutive weeks or more in one year.

Nondurable Goods: Physical commodities that either are consumed shorthly after they are produced, or wear out in a relatively short time.

Not in the Labor Force: Persons who are not employed or looking for paid employment.

Participation Rate: The percentage of a population which is in the labor force.

Poverty Level: The annual income threshold below which families are considered to live in poverty, as determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Prime Sponsor: A public or private corporate body eligible to operate a variety of federal manpower programs in a given locality; emphasizes the local labor market scope for manpower planning.

Public Assistance: Federal, State or local government cash payments for which eligibility is determined by a need or income test.

SESA - State Employment Security Agency: State agencies responsible for unemployment insurance programs and the employment service.

SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area: A city or group of cities of specified population which constitute the central city and the county or counties in which it is located.

Underemployment: Employment below actual or potential skill level, or employment at fewer hours per week than the employee wants to work.

Unemployed Persons: All those who did not work during the survey week but were available for work except for temporary illness, and had looked for work within the last four weeks.

Variable: A characterisitic (such as income or schooling) which may vary from observation to observation.

WIN - Work Incentive Program: Employment and training program aimed at moving individuals from welfare to self-sufficiency. All non-exempt AFDC recipients must be registered in a WIN program.